

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT SECRETARY

July 21, 2005

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Field Office 151 Patton Avenue, Room 208 Asheville, NC 28801-5006

ATTN.:

Mr. Steve Lund

NCDOT Coordinator

Subject:

Application for Individual Section 404 and 401 permits for TIP

R-2616 for the proposed widening of US 601 from the South Carolina State Line to north of Marion Lee Road (SR 2105) south of Monroe in Union County; NCDOT Division 10. Federal Project No. STP-NHS-601(4), State Project No. 8.1690303, WBS Element 34485.1.1.

Dear Sir:

The NCDOT proposes to widen US 601 from the South Carolina State Line to north of Marion Lee Road (SR 2105). The proposed project will consist of widening the existing two lane facility to a four lane grassed median facility. The total length is approximately 10.8 miles and will require approximately 200 feet of right of way. This application package consists of the cover letter, ENG Form 4345, permit (hydraulic) drawings, half size roadway plan sheets, and EEP Mitigation Acceptance Letter.

<u>Purpose and Need</u>: As identified in the reevaluation of the EA, the primary purpose of this action is to improve highway safety on US 601, a two-lane, undivided facility situation in rolling terrain with associate poor stopping sight distances. This section of US 601 has a history of severe crashes and a Fatal Crash Rate significantly higher than the statewide average.

The secondary purpose of this action is to increase the capacity of the facility.

Summary of Impacts: Impacts on jurisdictional areas of the proposed project consist of a total of 0.15 acre of wetland impacts, 2,969 linear feet of permanent stream impact, 464 linear feet of temporary stream impact, and 3.53 acres of surface water (pond) impact.

<u>Summary of Mitigation</u>: The project has been designed to avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional areas throughout the NEPA and design processes. Compensatory mitigation for jurisdictional streams and wetlands will be provided by the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program.

NEPA DOCUMENT STATUS

The United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FEWA) and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) approve the previous administrative actions of this project including the *Environmental Assessment (EA)* on May 24, 1994 and the *Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)* on September 29, 1994. Section 129 (Reevaluations) of Part 771 (Environmental Impact and Related Procedures) of Title 23 (Highway) of the *Code of Federal Regulations* requires that NCDOT consult with FHWA to determine whether the approved environmental documents remain valid. FHWA and NCDOT concluded that a Reevaluation should be conducted due to the elapsed time since the *FONSI* and need for updated impacts to the human and natural environment. Copies of the EA and FONSI have been provided to regulatory review agencies involved in the approval process. Additional copies will be provided upon request.

MERGER PROCESS SUMMARY

Purpose and Need (Concurrence Point 1, signed 3/31/2003): "The primary purpose of this action is to improve highway safety on US 601. The secondary purpose is to increase the capacity of the facility."

Alternatives (Concurrence Point 2, signed 3/31/2003):

- 1) No-build / routine maintenance continues
- 2) Asymmetrical widening to a 4-lane, median divided, shoulder-section facility

Bridging Decisions (Concurrence Point 2A, signed 3/16/2004): "The Team concurs with the proposed box culvert and bridging decisions for the five major crossings on US 601 as presented during this meeting."

Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative – LEDPA (Concurrence Point 3, signed 3/16/2004): "The LEDPA is an asymmetrical, best-fit widening of US 601 to a 4-lane, median divided, shoulder-section facility."

Avoidance and minimization (Concurrence Point 4A signed 1/25/2005): "The Merger Process Team concurred that the jurisdictional impacts have been avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable based on current information and design available at this time."

The context of this project with respect to the remaining concurrence points was discussed at the January 25, 2005 meeting. The Merger Process Team agreed to skip Concurrence Point 4B (30 % Hydraulic Design Review) and address Concurrence Point 4C (Permit Drawings Review) at the next concurrence meeting.

100% Hydraulic Design/ Permit Drawings Review (Concurrence Point 4C): Concurrence was reached on March 16, 2005.

INDEPENDENT UTILITY

The subject project is in compliance with 23 CFR Part 771.111(f) which lists the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) characteristics of independent utility of a project:

- (1) The project connects logical termini and is of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope,
- (2) The project is usable and a reasonable expenditure, even if no additional transportation improvements are made in the area;
- (3) The project does not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements.

RESOURCE STATUS

Wetland delineations: Potential wetland communities were investigated pursuant to the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. Mr. Steve Lund of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers verified the wetlands and surface waters on December 17, 2002. Each impact is described in detail below. Site and station numbers correspond with the permit (hydraulic) drawings included in this application.

Impacts to Waters of the United States

Site 1 (L 102+00 to 106+05)

A 5'x 3' concrete barrel culvert, carrying an unnamed tributary to Mill Creek (J-15), will be replaced with two 54" reinforced concrete pipes. This proposed activity will result in 223' of permanent stream impact and 75' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 2 (L 119+35)

A 3'x 7' triple barrel culvert, carrying Mill Creek (J-14), will be replaced with a 3'x 10' triple barrel culvert. One of the barrels will be silled to allow for natural stream dimensions to continue through the structure. This proposed activity will result in 166' of permanent stream impact and 20' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 3 (L 129+70)

A 8'x 13' sextuple barrel culvert, carrying Lanes Creek (J-13), will be replaced with two 130' bridges (2 spans @ 65'). This proposed activity will result in 150' of temporary stream impacts to construct the bridge.

Site 4 (L 145+40)

A 21" pipe, carrying an unnamed tributary to Lanes Creek (J-12), will be replaced with a 42" reinforced concrete pipe. This proposed activity will result in 48' of permanent stream impact and 10' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 5 (180+30 RT)

A 24" concrete pipe, carrying an unnamed tributary to Gum Log Branch (J-11), will be replaced with a 48" reinforced concrete pipe. This proposed activity will result in 140' of permanent stream impact and 11' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 6 (180+30 LT)

This site is across US 601 (west) of site 5. The proposed replacement of the 24" pipe will result in 0.015 acres of wetland impact and 24' of permanent stream impact.

Site 7 (L 180+30 to 183+00)

Due to the encroachment of the expanded road, 192' of an unnamed tributary to Gum Log Branch (J-10) will be permanently impacted. Ten feet of stream will be temporally impacted to create a diversion.

Site 8 (L 215+70 RT)

A 24" concrete pipe will be replaced with a new 24" reinforced concrete pipe. This proposed activity will result in 0.009 acre of wetland impact.

Site 9 (L 221+70 LT)

Due to the encroachment of the expanded roadway, 0.83 acre of surface water (pond) will be drained.

Site 10 (L 231+30)

A double 4' concrete box culvert, carrying an unnamed tributary to Wicker Branch (J-9) will be replaced with a 54" reinforced concrete pipe. This proposed activity will result in 170' of permanent stream impact and 22' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 11 (L 242+35)

A 5' double barrel culvert, carrying an unnamed tributary to Wicker Branch (J-8), will be replaced with a 66' reinforced concrete pipe. This proposed activity will result in 161' of permanent stream impact and 20' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 12 (L 248+30 to 250+09)

A 3'x 3' concrete culvert, carrying an unnamed tributary to Wicker Branch (J-7), will be replaced with a 48" reinforced concrete pipe. This proposed activity will result in 320' of permanent stream impact and 22' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 13 (L 281+50)

A double 8'x 7'concete box culvert, carrying an unnamed tributary to Wicker Branch (J-6), will be replaced with a single 12'x 10' reinforced concrete box culvert. This proposed activity will result in 128' of permanent stream impact and 20' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 14 (L 288+00)

A double 8'x 6' concrete box culvert, carrying an unnamed tributary to Cowpens Branch (J-5), will be replaced with a double barrel 8'x 7' reinforced concrete box culvert. One of the barrels will be silled to allow for natural stream dimensions to continue through the structure. This proposed activity will result in 124' of permanent stream impact and 20' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 15 (L 290+00 to 294+30)

A 30" concrete pipe, carrying an unnamed tributary to Cowpens Branch (J-4), will be replaced with two 30" reinforced concrete pipes. Also, due to the road expansion parallel to the stream, these activities will result in 466' of permanent stream impact and 24' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 16 (L 315+75)

A double 2'x 7' concrete box culvert, carrying Wicker Branch (J-3), will be replaced with a double barrel 8'x 8' reinforced concrete box culvert. This proposed activity will result in 210' of permanent stream impact and 20' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 17 (L 342+00 LT)

Due to the encroachment of the expanded roadway, 0.31 acre of surface water (pond) will be drained.

Site 18 (L 349+50 RT)

Due to the installation of a 30" reinforced concrete pipe and encroachment of the widened facility, 0.04 acre of wetland will be permanently impacted, and 0.89 acre of surface water (pond) will be drained.

Site 19 (L 349+50 LT)

Due to the encroachment of the expanded roadway, 0.47 acre of surface water (pond) will be drained.

Site 20 (L 400+00 RT)

Due to the encroachment of the expanded roadway, 0.58 acre of surface water (pond) will be drained.

Site 21 (L 422+00 RT)

Due to the encroachment of the expanded roadway, 0.45 acre of surface water (pond) will be drained.

Site 22 (L 246+03 to 430+50)

A 54" reinforced concrete pipe will be installed carrying an unnamed tributary to Buck Branch resulting in 446' of permanent stream impact and 20' of temporary impact.

Site 23 (L 474+07 to 476+41)

A 24" pipe will be replaced with a new 24" reinforced concrete pipe, resulting in 0.025 acre of permanent wetland impact.

Site 24 (L 534+20)

A 24" reinforced concrete pipe, carrying an unnamed tributary to Buck Branch, will be replaced with a 48" reinforced concrete pipe. This proposed activity will result in 151' of permanent stream impact and 20' of temporary stream impacts.

Site 25 (L 549+60)

A 24" pipe will be replaced with a 36" reinforced concrete pipe. Due to the proximity of a water supply water shed, a hazardous spill retention basin will be constructed at the outlet of this pipe. These activities will result in 0.06 acre of wetland impact.

Site 26 (L 575+85)

A 24" reinforced concrete pipe will be extended, resulting in 0.290 acre of surface water (pond) impact.

PROTECTED SPECIES

Plants and animals with Federal classification of Endangered (E) or Threatened (T) are protected under provisions of Section 7 and Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. As of January 29, 2003, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) lists two federally protected species for Union County (Table 1). Concurrence has been received from the USFWS in a letter dated April 1, 2004 stating, "Given the information provided, we agree that there will be no effect to federally listed species for the subject project."

Table 1. Federally Protected Species for Union County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Biological Conclusion
Schweinitz's sunflower	Helianthus schweinitzii	Endangered	No Effect
Carolina heelsplitter	Lasmigona decorata	Endangered	No Effect

Endangered - A taxon "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range."

INDIRECT CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Existing rules for the 401 Water Quality Certification Program (15A NCAC 2H .0506(b)(4) require that the DWQ determine that a project "does not result in cumulative impacts, based on past or reasonably anticipated future impacts, that cause or will cause a violation of downstream water quality standards."

An Indirect and Cumulative Effects Report (ICE) was completed for this project in 2003. Because of the rural location, and lack of other infrastructure facilities, indirect and secondary impacts attributed to this project are expected to be minimal. Copies of this report are available upon request.

There are no impaired (303d) streams in the project area.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archaeology & Historical Structures: Archaeological resource survey work was conducted to determine if significant archaeological resources might be disturbed. In a letter dated April 3, 1992, eleven recorded archaeological sites were studied and were all determined to be not eligible for the National Register by NCDOT archaeologists with concurrence from the SHPO. This document is found in Appendix D in the Reevaluation EA.

In a letter dated January 17, 2003, also found in the Appendix D section of the Reevaluation EA, SHPO commented that "We have conducted a review of the proposed undertaking and are aware of no historic resources which would be affected by the project."

FEMA COMPLIANCE

Union County is currently a participant in the National Flood Insurance Regular Program. The crossing of Mill Creek, Lanes Creek, Cowpens Branch and Wicker Branch are located in designated flood hazard zones.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

The project will not impact any designated Wild and Scenic Rivers or any rivers included in the list of study rivers (Public Law 90-542, as amended).

MITIGATION OPTIONS

The Corps of Engineers has adopted, through the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), a wetland mitigation policy that embraces the concept of "no net loss of wetlands" and sequencing. The purpose of this policy is to restore and maintain the chemical, biological, and physical integrity of the Waters of the United States. Mitigation of wetland and surface water impacts has been defined by the CEQ to include: avoiding impacts, minimizing impacts, rectifying impacts, reducing impacts over time and compensating for impacts (40 CFR 1508.20). Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) and Department of Transportation Order 5660.1A (Preservation of the Nations Wetlands), emphasize protection of the functions and values provided by wetlands. These directives require that new construction in wetlands be avoided as much as possible and that all-practicable measures are taken to minimize or mitigate impacts to wetlands.

Avoidance and Minimization: This project has been designed using asymmetrical widening. Using this method, the department has avoided impacting many wetlands and reduced impacts to wetlands to the greatest extent practicable. Other specific examples of avoidance and minimization measures include:

• The removal of a culvert carrying Lanes Creek and replacing the structure with two 130' bridges.

- The removal and replacement of all perched culverts. These structures will be buried a minimum of 1 foot to accommodate the passage of aquatic organisms.
- When applicable, multiple barrel culverts will be silled to continue the natural stream dimensions throughout the culvert structure, but can also accommodate larger flow during storm events.
- Fill slopes have been designed at a 2:1 ratio

Compensation: The primary emphasis of the compensatory mitigation is to reestablish a condition that would have existed if the project were not built. As previously stated, mitigation is limited to reasonable expenditures and practicable considerations related to highway operation. Mitigation is generally accomplished through a combination of methods designed to replace wetland functions and values lost as a result of construction of the project. These methods consist of creation of new wetlands from uplands, borrow pits, and other non-wetland areas; restoration of wetlands; and enhancement of existing wetlands. Where such options may not be available, or when existing wetlands and wetland-surface water complexes are considered to be important resources worthy of preservation, consideration is given to preservation as at least one component of a compensatory mitigation proposal.

FHWA Step Down Compliance

All compensatory mitigation must be in compliance with 23 CFR Part 777.9, "Mitigation of Impacts" that describes the actions that should be followed to qualify for Federal-aid highway funding. This process is known as the FHWA "Step Down" procedures:

- 1. Consideration must be given to mitigation within the right-of-way and should include the enhancement of existing wetlands and the creation of new wetlands in the highway median, borrow pit areas, interchange areas and along the roadside.
- 2. Where mitigation within the right-of-way does not fully offset wetland losses, compensatory mitigation may be conducted outside the right-of-way including enhancement, creation, and preservation.

Based upon the agreements stipulated in the "Memorandum of Agreement Among the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the North Carolina Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District" (MOA), it is understood that the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP), will assume responsibility for satisfying the federal Clean Water Act compensatory mitigation requirements for NCDOT projects. The offsetting mitigation will derive from an inventory of assets already in existence within the same 8-digit cataloguing unit. The Department has avoided and minimized impacts to jurisdictional resources to the greatest extent possible as described above. The remaining, unavoidable impacts will be offset by compensatory mitigation provided by the EEP program. A copy of this acceptance by the EEP is included in this application package.

REGULATORY APPROVALS

Application is hereby made for a Department of the Army for a Section 404 Individual Permit and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the above described activities. In compliance with Section 143-215.3D(e) of the NCAC we will provide \$475.00 to act as payment for processing the Section 401 permit application previously noted in this application (see Subject line). We are providing seven copies of this application to the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Quality.

We also anticipate that comments from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) will be required prior to authorization by the Corps of Engineers. By copy of this letter and attachment, NCDOT hereby requests NCWRC review. NCDOT requests that NCWRC forward their comments to the Corps of Engineers.

Currently this project is scheduled to let on February 21, 2006.

Thank you for your assistance with this project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Mr. Michael Turchy at maturchy@dot.state.nc.us or (919) 715-1468. A copy of this application will also be posted at http://www.ncdot.org/planning/pe/naturalunit/Permit.html.

Sincerely,

Gregory J. Thorpe, Ph.D., Environmental Management Director Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

W/attachment

Mr. John Hennessy, NCDWQ (7 Copies)

Ms. Marella Buncick, USFWS

Ms. Marla Chambers, NCWRC

Ms. Becky Fox, USEPA - Whittier, NC

Mr. Ronald Mikulak, USEPA – Atlanta, GA

Mr. Clarence W. Coleman, P.E., FHWA

Mr. David Chang, P.E., Hydraulics

Mr. Greg Perfetti, P.E., Structure Design

Mr. Mark Staley, Roadside Environmental

Mr. B. G. Payne, P.E., Division Engineer

Mr. Larry Thompson, DEO

W/o attachment

Mr. Jay Bennett, P.E., Roadway Design

Mr. Omar Sultan, Programming and TIP

Mr. Art McMillan, P.E., Highway Design

Mr. David Franklin, USACE, Wilmington

Ms. Beth Harmon, EEP

Mr. Todd Jones, NCDOT External Audit Branch

Mr. Carl Goode, PE

Mr. Mark Pierce, P.E., PDEA

APPLICATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT (33 CFR 325)

OMB APPROVAL NO. 0710-003 Expires December 31, 2004

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response, although the majority of applications should require 5 hours or less. This includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Service Directorate of Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0710-0003), Washington, DC 20503. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. Please DO NOT RETURN your form to either of those addresses. Completed applications must be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Authority: Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403: Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, 33 USC 1413, Section 103. Principal Purpose: Information provided on this form will be used in evaluating the application for a permit. Routine Uses: This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies. Submission of requested information is voluntary, however, if information is not provided the permit application cannot be evaluated nor can a permit be issued.

One set of original drawings or good reproducible copies which show the location and character of the proposed activity must be attached to this application (see sample drawings and instructions) and be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity. An application that is not completed in full will be returned.

	(ITEMS 1 THRU 4 TO	BE FILLED BY THE CORPS		
1. APPLICATION NO.	2. FIELD OFFICE CODE	3. DATE RECEIVED	4. DATE APPLICATION	ON COMPLETED
<u> </u>	(ITEMS BELOW TO E	BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)		<u> </u>
5. APPLICANT'S NAME		8. AUTHORIZED AGENT'S N	IAME AND TITLE (an agent is r	not required)
North Carolina Department of Tr				
Project Development & Environ	nental Analysis			
6. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS		9. AGENT'S ADDRESS	:	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
540 Mail Camina Canton				
548 Mail Service Center				
Raleigh, NC 27699-1548		*		
7. APPLICANT'S PHONE NOs	. W/AREA CODE	10. AGENT'S PHONE NOs.	W/AREA CODE	
a. Residence		a. Residence		
o. Business 919-733-3141		b. Business		
	STATEMENT O	OF AUTHORIZATION		
I hereby authorize,	to act	in my behalf as my agent in the pro	cessing of this application a	nd to furnish, upo
APPLICANT'S SIGNATUI	RF	DATE		
	ME, LOCATION, AND DESC	RIPTION OR PROJECT OR	ACTIVITY	
12. PROJECT NAME OR TITL	E (see instructions)			
R-2616		1		
13. NAME OF WATERBODY,	F KNOWN (if applicable)	14. PROJECT STREET AD	DRESS (if applicable)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Buck Branch, Wicker Branch, Cowpe Unnamed tributaries systems to the	ens Branch, Gum Log Branch, Lanes Creek, and s	everal		
Official fed tributaries systems to the	alorgine Money Streams.			
15. LOCATION OF PROJECT				
Union	NC NC			
COUNTY	STATE			
16 OTHER LOCATION DESC	RIPTIONS, IF KNOWN (see instructions	Section, Township, Range, Lat/Lon, and/o	r Accessors's Parcel Number, for a	xample.
10. 0 11 12 13 0 11 0 1 2 2 3		, cooling, common p, can ge, 222 2011, and c		
17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SIT	-			
Please see attached vicit				

10.	Widening a current US 601 from a two lane, to a 4 lane undivided facility on existing location using asymmetrical widening.
19.	Project Purpose (Describe the reason or purpose of the project, see instructions)
	To increase safety and capacity of US 601.
	USE BLOCKS 20-22 IF DREDGED AND/OR FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE DISCHARGED
20.	Reason(s) for Discharge
struc	Impacts will result from widening the shoulders, raising the grade of the highway, and lengthening/ replacing hydraulic tures.
21.	Type(s) of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards See attached cover letter.
22.	Surface Area in Acres of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled (see instructions) See attached cover letter.
. 4	en en la companya de la companya de La companya de la co
23.	Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Yes No _X IF YES, DESCRIBE THE COMPLETED WORK
24.	Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, Etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Waterbody (If more than can be entered here, please attach a supplemental list).
	Please see adjacent property landowners page attached to the permit drawing package
25.	List of Other Certifications or Approvals/Denials Received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application. AGENCY TYPE APPROVAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DATE APPLIED DATE APPROVED DATE DENIED
	N/A
*Wo	uld include but is not restricted to zoning, building, and flood plain permits
26.	Application is hereby made for a permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application. I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.
	SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT DATE SIGNATURE OF AGENT DATE
	The application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) or it may be signed by a duly authorized agent if the statement in block 11 has been filled out and signed.
	18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

ENG FORM 4345, Jul 97

In this case, the NCDOT has not proposed to swap this project for an appropriate project included on the Exhibit 2 list.

Currently, EEP has surplus stream mitigation with sufficient assets to cover this years projected mitigation requirements plus the mitigation for the above referenced project. EEP has a Local Watershed Plan (LWP) located within the Yadkin 03040105 and will be investigating the results of the plan to determine if any riverine or non-riverine wetland mitigation exist. If no wetland mitigation opportunities exist, EEP will issue a Full Delivery Mitigation Request for Proposals (FDM RFP) for the wetland mitigation needs for this and other projects located in the Cataloging Unit in Winter 2005-2006.

EEP will commit to implementing sufficient riverine and non-riverine compensatory wetland mitigation to offset the impacts associated with this project by the end of the MOA year in which this project is permitted, in accordance with Section X of the Tri-Party MOA signed on July 22, 2003.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Ms. Beth Harmon at 919-715-1929.

Sincerely,

William D. Gilmore, P.E.

EEP Director

cc: Mr. Steve Lund, USACE-Asheville

Mr. John Hennessy, Division of Water Quality, Wetlands/401 Unit

File: R-2616

COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT US 601 Widening from US 74 to the South Carolina State Line TIP R-2616 A&B Union County, North Carolina

Prepared for North Carolina Department of Transportation Office of Human Environment

Prepared by:
HNTB North Carolina, PC

2108 South Boulevard
Suite 108
Charlotte, North Carolina 28203
April 8, 2003



RECEIVED

JUL 21 2005

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PDEA-OFFICE OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

July 19, 2005

Mr. Gregory J. Thorpe, Ph.D.
Environmental Management Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1548 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1548

Dear Dr. Thorpe:

Subject:

EEP Mitigation Acceptance Letter:

R-2616, US 601 Widening, Union County

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that the Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) will provide the riverine wetland, non-riverine wetland, and stream mitigation for the subject project. Based on the information supplied by you in a letter dated June 8, 2005, the impacts are located in CU 03040105 of the Yadkin River Basin in the Southern Piedmont (SP) Eco-Region, and are as follows:

Riverine Wetland Impacts: 0.084 acre
Non-Riverine Wetland Impacts: 0.065 acre
Stream Impacts: 2,969 feet

The subject project is <u>not</u> listed in Exhibit 2 of the Memorandum of Agreement among the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the North Carolina Department of Transportation, and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District dated July 22, 2003. This project was accelerated and included in the NCDOT's Design Build Program. The EEP is only committed to provide the mitigation needs for projects listed on Exhibit 2 during the first two years of the program; however Amendment 1 details how non-Exhibit 2 projects may be swapped for an appropriate project included on the Exhibit 2 list. Specifically, Amendment 1 states that:

"Exhibit 2 may be modified if requested jointly by NCDENR and NCDOT, and approved in writing by the USACE. In no event may the total projected impacts of projects per cataloging unit on Exhibit 2 exceed the total projected impacts of projects per cataloging unit on Exhibit 2 as it existed at the time of the original execution of the MOA, July, 2003."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II. PROJECT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AREA DESCRIPTION	2
III. METHODOLOGY	3
IV. COMMUNITY PROFILE/DATA COLLECTION	3
FIELD VISIT TO INSPECT DEMOGRAPHIC AREA	3
GEOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL DESCRIPTION (DEMOGRAPHICS)	3
INCOME, POVERTY STATUS AND UNEMPLOYMENT	5
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	7
BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT CENTERS	8
PUBLIC FACILITIES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, AND HISTORIC SITES	9
POLICE, FIRE, EMS, AND PUBLIC SERVICES	
LOCAL/REGIONAL LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	10
COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTION	
V. PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT	11
<u>Demographics</u>	11
PHYSICAL AND VISUAL ENVIRONMENT	12
LAND USE PATTERNS AND COMPATIBILITY	12
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	
MOBILITY AND ACCESS.	
Consistency with Thoroughfare Plans.	
Change in Commuting Patterns	
Neighborhood Access	
Commercial Access	
Effects on Parking Availability	
Pedestrian and Bicycle Access	
Public Transportation	
PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC FACILITIES/SERVICES	
SAFETY	
DISPLACEMENTS	
DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL FOR INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	
Existing Conditions Analysis	
Forecasted Development Capacity	
Environmental Justice and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	
FARMLAND IMPACTS	
WATER SUPPLY/WATERSHEDS AND SCENIC RIVERS	23



North Carolina Department of Transportation Office of Human Environment

Community Impact Assessment
TIP R-2616 A & B
US 601 Widening from just north of
SR 2105 (Marion Lee Rd) to South Carolina State Line
Union County, North Carolina

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Community Profile:

- TIP R-2616 A & B is located in a rural portion of Union County with minimal growth and development momentum. Most of the land along this stretch of US 601 is used for agricultural purposes.
- The total population of the demographic area, which covers nearly one-fourth of Union County, was only 9,194 in 2000.
- Most of the traffic along US 601 south of US 74 is through traffic, travelling to and from the Monroe and Charlotte areas. According to the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), 17% of the current traffic is trucks.
- The fatal crash rate along this stretch of US 601 is 60% higher than that of the statewide average for similar roads. A total of 32 fatalities and 621 injuries have occurred between 1990 and 2002 (an average of approximately 1 fatality every 4 months).
- There is currently no water or sewer service throughout the majority of the demographic area, and public facilities are limited to a few churches, a volunteer fire station, and an elementary school.

Project Impact:

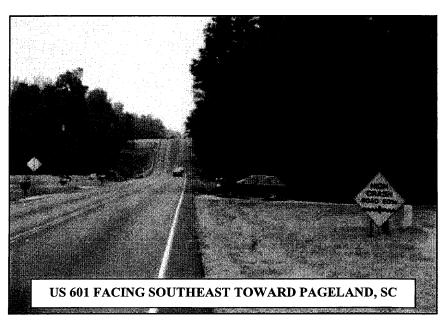
- Although final design of the project is not complete, it is anticipated that the roadway
 will shift from being a two-lane, unlimited access rural highway to a four-lane,
 median-divided, limited access highway. Despite the fact that this will increase
 traffic capacity and improve safety, many residences and businesses along the project
 corridor as well as intersecting roadways will be negatively impacted with respect to
 accessibility.
- Because of the rural location, lack of water/sewer service, moderate travel time savings, and relatively inactive real estate market conditions, indirect and/or cumulative impacts as a result of TIP R-2616 A & B will be minimal.
- A total of 15 families and 5 businesses will need to be relocated as a result of TIP R-2616 A & B. One of the families is minority, and none of the businesses are minority-owned. It is anticipated that adequate replacement properties will be available.

• No environmental justice issues are anticipated before, during, or after the project is complete. Prime farmland and water quality impacts will be negligible.

II. PROJECT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AREA DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen a 10.8-mile segment of US 601 from just north of SR 1003 (White Store Road) to approximately 350 feet north of the South Carolina state line in Union County (see Figure 1). The existing cross section is primarily a two-lane facility with 12-foot lanes and 3-foot shoulders with left turn sections. There is currently no access control or signalized intersections. TIP R-2616 A & B involves asymmetrical widening and vertical alignment improvements. The proposed cross section is a four-lane median divided facility with 24-foot pavements separated by a 46-foot grassed median and 8-foot usable shoulders. The proposed right-of-way is between 100 to 200 feet.

The purpose and need of TIP R-2616 A & B is to provide safer traffic operation and increase capacity and sight distance. Total, fatal, and non-fatal injuries between 1990 and 2002 were all substantially higher than the statewide average. A total of 32 fatalities and 621 injuries have been reported



during that timeframe, which is an average of about 1 fatality per every 4 months. The fatal crash rate is 60% higher than the statewide average. Traffic volumes in 2002 along the project area ranged from 11,000 to 12,000 vehicles per day (vpd). The projected average traffic volume in 2025 is between 22,000 to 24,000 vpd, which would create a LOS of E. With the proposed improvement, the LOS for the project area would improve to a B.

The demographic area is comprised of Census Tract 206/Block Group 4, Census Tract 207/Block Group 4, and Census Tract 209.01/Block Groups 1,2 & 3 (see Figure 1). This area is bounded by the South Carolina state line to the south, NC 207 to the west, Anson County border, White Store Road, and Old Pageland Road to the east, and Old Monroe Road and downtown Monroe to the north. A detailed description of demographic characteristics is included in the Community Profile section of this report.



III. METHODOLOGY

The community profile was determined by information gathered in a personal visit to the site and interviews with planners from Union County, and a planner with the City of Monroe. Demographic data was collected initially from the US Census Bureau (www.census.gov), and supplemented by information in the 1998 version of the *Union County Land Use Plan*. Income, poverty and housing figures were also obtained from the Census Bureau and the *Union County Land Use Plan*, and employment/unemployment data from the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina (www.esc.state.nc.us). Information about public facilities and services was obtained from various county websites and the City of Monroe website (www.monroenc.org). Information regarding land use was primarily acquired from the *Union County Land Use Plan*, the *Monroe Land Development Plan 2000-2010*, the field visit, the demographic area aerial photo from the North Carolina Department of Transportation, and discussions with planners.

In assessing project impacts, it was necessary to use data gathered for the community profile as a basis for evaluating the direct/indirect impacts of the project on the community. Factors analyzed for impacts include demographics, aesthetics, land use, economic conditions, mobility, access and safety, public facilities/services, displacements, farmland, and water quality/watersheds.

In addition, any indirect or cumulative impacts were addressed. The Louis Berger Group Inc.'s Guidance for Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina (Volumes I & II), and Community Impact Assessment: A Quick Reference for Transportation published by the US Department of Transportation were helpful guides. Coordination with the NCDOT project engineer and various City and County staff members proved to be instrumental in composing the report.

IV. COMMUNITY PROFILE/DATA COLLECTION

Field Visit to Inspect Demographic Area

The area along US 601 between Marion Lee Rd. and the South Carolina State line is predominantly an agricultural corridor with sparse residences and businesses located primarily at main intersections. Most of the abundant farmland appears to be active. Heavy truck traffic was observed during the field visit. There are no major water bodies along the project corridor, and therefore, no bridges exist. The topography is rolling, causing limited sight distances for drivers. No major retail, office, industrial, or institutional destinations were observed throughout the project area.

Geographic and Political Description (Demographics)

Situated in the southern piedmont of North Carolina, Union County shares borders with four other North Carolina counties and two South Carolina counties. The North Carolina

counties include Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly and Anson, while the neighboring South Carolina counties include Lancaster and Chesterfield. Approximately 75% of Union County's land is either undeveloped or used for agricultural purposes. However, population spillover from Charlotte and the recent completion of I-485 just across the border in Mecklenburg County has created substantial development opportunities in the western portion of Union County.

There are no interstates located in Union County, which is basically subdivided into four quadrants by the north-south US 601 and the east-west US 74. These two major thoroughfares intersect with each other in the City of Monroe, which is located in the heart of Union County.

North Carolina experienced a 21.4% rate of population growth over the last decade. This was higher than the average rate of growth that occurred in the United States (13.1%). Union County grew even more substantially, with a growth rate of 46.9%, the highest growth rate in the Charlotte Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Most of the population growth in Union County has been influenced by spillover momentum from the City of Charlotte. While Charlotte is located in Mecklenburg County, Union County municipalities such as Weddington and Indian Trail have become attractive bedroom communities within the larger metropolitan region. The demographic area is located in one of the slower-growing portions of Union County, evident by the 28.8% population growth rate during the 1990s, much lower than the county overall (see Table 1).

Table 1. Population Growth, 1990-2000

and the second s	Popu	lation	Gro	wth
Area	1990	2000	#	0/0
Demographic Area	7,140	9,194	2,054	28.8%
Union County	84,211	123,677	39,466	46.9%
North Carolina	6,628,637	8,049,313	1,420,676	21.4%

Source: US Census Bureau 1990, 2000

Note: Demographic Area includes CT 206/BG 4, CT 207/BG 4, CT 209.01/BG 1,2,3

The demographic area had a very similar racial balance to that of Union County in 2000, with a White population around 80% and similar percentages of both African Americans and Hispanics. There was, however, a major difference with the State of North Carolina, which had a much higher percent of African Americans (21.4%) than the demographic area (10.6%) (see Table 2).

Table 2. Population by Race, 2000

	Demographic Area		Union County		North Carolina	
Race	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
White	7,600	82.7%	98,612	79.7%	5,647,155	70.2%
Black or African American	940	10.2%	15,312	12.4%	1,723,301	21.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	55	0.6%	415	0.3%	95,333	1.2%
Asian	34	0.4%	705	0.6%	112,416	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	1	0.0%	26	0.0%	3,165	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino	512	5.6%	7,637	6.2%	378,963	4.7%
Other Races	1	0.0%	85	0.1%	9,015	0.1%
Two or More Races	51	0.6%	885	0.7%	79,965	1.0%
Total	9,194	100.0%	123,677	100.0%	8,049,313	100.0%

Source: US Census Bureau 2000

Note: Demographic Area includes CT 206/BG 4, CT 207/BG 4, CT 209.01/BG 1,2,3

The percentage of the 2000 population categorized as "19 years and under" was 28.4% in the demographic area, slightly lower than the county (30.6%) but slightly higher than the State (27.2%). However, the population categorized as "65 or more years" was 13.7% in the demographic area, higher than the county (9.0%) and the State (12.0%). When compared to the larger geographies, the demographic area had a relatively low percentage of residents under 45 years of age (62.8%) in 2000, and a relatively high percentage of residents over that age (37.3%), indicating the presence of an older, retired population (see Table 3).

Table 3. Population by Age, 2000

Table 5: Topulation by 1150, 2000								
n (Chille College College	Demograpi	Demographic Area		Union County		North Carolina		
Age	Population		Population	%	Population	%		
19 years and under	2,607	28.4%	37,854	30.6%	2,193,360	27.2%		
20-44 years	3,166	34.4%	48,103	38.9%	3,078,043	38.2%		
45-64 years	2,166	23.6%	26,572	21.5%	1,808,862	22.5%		
65 or more years	1,255	13.7%	11,148	9.0%	969,048	12.0%		
Total	9,194	100.0%	123,677	100.0%	8,049,313	100.0%		

Source: US Census Bureau 2000

Note: Demographic Area includes CT 206/BG 4, CT 207/BG 4, CT 209.01/BG 1,2,3

Income, Poverty Status and Unemployment

The median household income for Union County has been consistently higher than that of North Carolina. Data from the 2000 Census indicates that Union County had a median household income of \$50,638 in 1999, while North Carolina's median was \$35,320. As demonstrated in Table 4, the demographic area exhibited a similar growth trend to that of Union County, going from \$30,930 in 1989 to \$47,194 in 1999, a growth rate of 52.6%.

Table 4. Median Household Income, 1989-1999

	Househo	ld Income	Chang	e, 89-99
Area	1989	1999	#	%
Demographic Area	\$30,930	\$47,194	\$16,264	52.6%
Union County	\$30,957	\$50,638	\$19,681	63.6%
North Carolina	\$26,647	\$35,320	\$8,673	32.5%

Source: US Census Bureau & University of Missouri

Note: Demographic Area includes CT 206/BG 4, CT 207/BG 4,

CT 209.01/BG 1,2,3

In 2000, the percentage of the population that lived below the poverty level in Union County was low (8.1%) compared to the corresponding percentage in the State (12.6%). From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of County residents in this category decreased by 3.6%. In 1990, the percent of the population that lived below the poverty level in the demographic area (9.1%) was higher than Union County (8.4%) but still less than overall North Carolina (12.8%). In 2000, that percentage decreased to 8.1%, the same as Union County (see Table 5).

Table 5. % Below Poverty, 1990-2000

	% Below	Poverty	Chang	e, 90-00
Area	1990	2000	#	%
Demographic Area	9.1%	8.1%	-1.0%	-11.0%
Union County	8.4%	8.1%	-0.3%	-3.6%
North Carolina	12.8%	12.6%	-0.2%	-1.6%

Source: US Census Bureau & University of Missouri

Note: Demographic Area includes CT 206/BG 4, CT 207/BG 4,

CT 209.01/BG 1,2,3

The US Census Bureau employs a set of income thresholds that vary by the size and composition of a family to determine poverty status. These thresholds are not based on geographic boundaries but are adjusted for inflation. The thresholds are also based on income before taxes and do not include any capital gains or non-cash benefits such as public assistance. In addition, persons living in military barracks or institutional group homes are not included in the poverty statistics.

The unemployment rate for North Carolina decreased by 14.3% between 1990 and 2000, while Union County's remained level at 3%. Although the demographic area had the lowest unemployment rate among the three geographies in 1990, it had the highest in 2000, at 3.7% (see Table 6).

Table 6. Unemployment Rate, 1990-2000

	Unemploy	ment Rate	Chang	e, 90-00
Area	1990	2000	#	%
Demographic Area	2.4%	3.7%	1.3%	54.2%
Union County	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Carolina	4.2%	3.6%	-0.6%	-14.3%

Source: US Census Bureau & University of Missouri

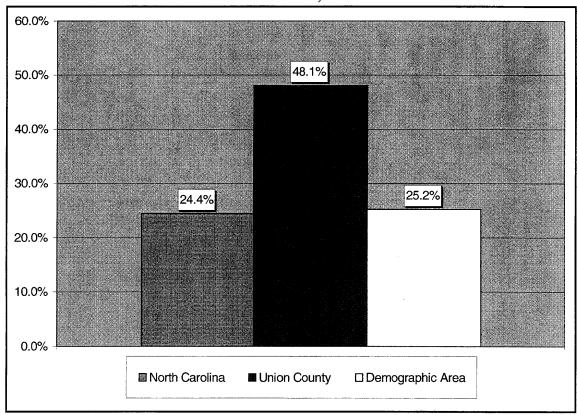
Note: Demographic Area includes CT 206/BG 4, CT 207/BG 4,

CT 209.01/BG 1,2,3

Housing Characteristics

According to the chart below, a total of 636 households were added to the demographic area between 1990 and 2000, an increase of 25.2%. Similar to the population growth rate, the household growth rate was much lower than the Union County growth rate (48.1%) but still higher than the State as a whole (24.4%). In 2000, the demographic area had a total of 3,164 households, representing 7.3% of the 43,390 total households in Union County.

Household Growth, 1990-2000



Source: US Census Bureau

Because of very similar population and household growth rates, the average household size for the demographic area and Union County remained stable between 1990 and 2000. When compared to North Carolina, there are typically more people per household in these areas, mainly because of the rural nature of development (see Table 7). Union County is still considered to be somewhat of a bedroom community to Charlotte. Generally, families are attracted to it more than young couples and singles, which tend to live in more urban communities.

Table 7. Average Household Size, 1990-2000

1012 1013 1014 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Househ	old Size	Change	e, 90-00
Area	1990	2000	#	%
North Carolina	2.54	2.49	-0.05	-2.0%
Union County	2.82	2.81	-0.01	-0.4%
Demographic Area	2.79	2.80	0.01	0.4%

Source: US Census Bureau

Business Activity and Employment Centers

In 2000, the Union County Public School System was the largest employer in the county with 2,810 employees. Tyson Foods (poultry) with 1,300 employees, Allvac (alloys) with 1,000 employees, McGee Brothers (construction) with 975 employees and Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (poultry) with 920 employees round out the top five largest employers in the county. The demographic area does not include any major industries within its boundaries, but does include some scattered farming-related businesses such as landscaping equipment, greenhouses, agricultural supplies, etc. Just across the state line in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, Wal-Mart has a regional distribution center,

which employs approximately 700 people within the surrounding region.

Table 8 shows employment growth figures for Union County between 1990 and 2000. It is apparent that the agricultural industry was the fastest growing during the 1990s, with over a 137% increase in employment. This is particularly true in the demographic area portion of Union County, which is predominantly rural agricultural land. By contrast, employment in finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) and manufacturing decreased between 1990 and

Table 8. Employment By Sector Union County, 1990-2000

		-,/ 9		
	Emple	yment	Ch	ange
Sector	1990	2000	#	%
Construction	4,119	7,206	3,087	74.9%
Agriculture	527	1,251	724	137.4%
Mining	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	14,015	12,681	-1,334	-9.5%
Transportation/				
Public Utilities	856	1,247	391	45.7%
Wholesale Trade	1,435	2,641	1,206	84.0%
Retail Trade	5,353	7,332	1,979	37.0%
FIRE	968	764	-204	-21.1%
Services	3,058	5,574	2,516	82.3%
Government	4,300	6,226	1,926	44.8%
Total:	34,631	44,922	10,291	29.7%

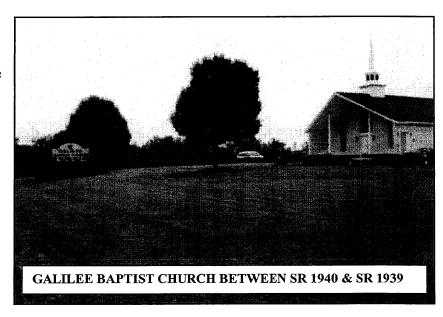
Source: North Carolina Employment Security

Commission

2000. Currently, the manufacturing sector employs the most people in Union County, followed by the retail trade and construction industries. Most of the population in the demographic area is employed at various businesses and industries along the US 74 corridor in Union County or in Charlotte.

Public Facilities, Schools, Institutions, and Historic Sites

Few public facilities are located along US 601 between Marion Lee Rd. and the state line (see Figure 2). A few churches and a volunteer fire station are located immediately along US 601. The population density does not yet exist in the demographic area to merit a substantial public facility presence. The nearest public



school is Union Elementary at 5320 White Store Road east of US 601. In addition, Union County Regional Medical Center is located at the intersection of US 601 and US 74 just north of the demographic area boundary. There are no public parks or historic sites within the demographic area. Monroe Country Club, a semi-private golf course, is located just north of the northern boundary of the demographic area along US 601. It, along with Center United Methodist Church located at US 601 and SR 1003 (White Store Road), are identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historical Places.

Police, Fire, EMS, and Public Services

Union County has a Volunteer Fire Department (with a station located in the southern portion of the demographic area along US 601 at Landsford Road) and a Sheriff's Department (see Figure 2). The City of Monroe has three fire stations, located on West Crowell Street, East Roosevelt Boulevard and Williams Road Extension. The City's Police headquarters are on Franklin Street in downtown Monroe. While there is no public transportation system in place in Union County, handicapped and elderly services are available on a limited basis. The nearest hospital to the demographic area is the Union Regional Medical Center, located at Franklin Street and Hospital Drive just north of where US 74 and US 601 South split in southern Monroe.



Union County Public Works is the largest county service provider in North Carolina, supplying water to all municipalities except the City of Monroe, which operates the John Glen Water Treatment facility for its residents. There are currently no water or sewer services in the entire demographic area. Only a small northern portion of the demographic area south of Wingate is expected to have sewer service by 2010.

Local/Regional Land Use Development Plans

Existing land use in the demographic area is predominantly agricultural with some scattered large lot single-family. There are a few retail establishments (i.e. gas station, convenience store) at major intersections. Much of the remaining landscape is rolling pastureland with active farming operations and crop production. The City of Monroe currently has planning and zoning jurisdiction for the northern tip of the demographic area from US 74 to just north of Concord Avenue. As part of the *Monroe Land Development Plan 2000-2010*, adopted in May 2000, the majority of this area is proposed for low density residential with a maximum density of two dwelling units per acre. Most of the demographic area land within Monroe's existing city limits is proposed for urban residential, or a density of greater than three units per acre.

In addition to the proposed land use plan for Monroe, much of the Monroe extra territorial jurisdiction (ETJ) portion of the demographic area is within the 2,800-acre critical area of the WS-IV Richardson Creek Water Supply Watershed, which limits development to two dwelling units per acre for the low-density option or 24%-50% built upon area for the high-density option (requires controls for the 1" storm).

The *Union County Land Use Plan*, adopted in September 1998, proposes low-density residential (0-1 dwelling units per acre) for the remainder of the demographic area with small pockets of commercial uses at the following intersections (see Figure 1):

- US 601 and Mangum Dairy Road
- US 601 and Claude Austin Road
- US 601 and Hargette Road
- US 601 and Landsford Road
- US 601 and State Line Road

In addition, the plan proposes a pocket of approximately 300 acres of land for industrial park development at US 601 and Landsford Road.

It is evident by the existing zoning patterns, indicated on Figure 3, that most of the demographic area is zoned for Residential Agricultural at a density of one unit per every 40,000 square feet. Within the Monroe portion of the demographic area, the residential zoning is more dense, approaching one unit per every 10,000-20,000 square feet. There are small pockets of commercial zoning along US 601, where existing businesses are located.

Community/Neighborhood Description

Most of the residentially developed land in the demographic area is rural in nature. Neighborhoods are basically non-existent, and there are relatively no community functions other than occasional church gatherings. With a total of only 3,164 existing households within the demographic area, which represents almost one-fourth of the entire county, the area is not conducive to the generation of community or neighborhood groups. Union County foresees this portion of the US 601 corridor to remain extremely rural even after the widening project is complete. Currently, this area is a low growth area compared to the remainder of Union County.

V. PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Demographics

Although its land area is equal to nearly one-fourth of Union County, the demographic area only comprised 7.4% of the Union County population in 2000. As mentioned before, Union County grew by 46.9% between 1990 and 2000, much higher than the 28.8% growth rate within the demographic area (see Table 1). According to the North Carolina Office of State Planning, Union County's population is expected to grow by 34.9% between 2000 and 2010, with the demographic area population forecast at 24.4% (see Table 9).

Table 9. Population Forecast, 2000-2010

	Popu	lation	Gro	wth
Area	2000	2010	#	%
Demographic Area*	9,194	11,440	2,246	24.4%
Union County	123,677	166,838	43,161	34.9%
North Carolina	8,049,313	9,468,787	1,419,474	17.6%

Source: NC Office of State Planning

Note: Demographic Area includes CT 206/BG 4, CT 207/BG 4, CT 209.01/BG 1,2,3

Much of the future growth in this part of the county will occur regardless of whether or not US 601 is widened to a multi-lane facility. Union County envisions US 601 south of US 74 as a rural, predominantly agricultural corridor, with very low-density residential scattered throughout the area. There is also limited water and no sewer services planned for the demographic area within the next 20 years, which will limit the potential for any type of induced residential growth. The proposed widening should only have a slight impact on future residential growth. The main impact will be on the existing population that will have their current unlimited access altered by the widened, limited access highway.

^{*} Demographic Area forecast is based on its 1990-2000 share of Union County growth.

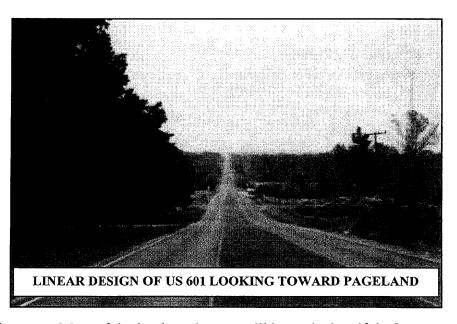
Physical and Visual Environment

There is no recorded right-of-way along the studied section of US 601. The NCDOT maintains a typical section along this route of 24 feet of pavement and two six-foot shoulders. The proposed right-of-way varies from 100-200 feet, depending on topography, soil, and existing improvements. The aesthetic character along this section of US 601 is expected to permanently change as a result of the potential widening project. What predominantly looks like a country road now will be changed to more of a freeway-type facility with design speeds of up to 60 miles per hour. The relocation of some of the utility poles along US 601 is likely to occur, and existing soft shoulders will be replaced with paved shoulders. The proposed 46-foot grassed median should improve the aesthetics of the roadway.

As part of the *Union County Land Use Plan*, one of the recommendations was to adopt supplemental zoning ordinance regulations to create a new Highway Corridor Overlay District with provisions designed to enhance the visual aspects of major thoroughfares (including US 601). These regulations would help prevent unattractive strip development, large freestanding signs, lack of landscaping, and a generally uncoordinated approach to design.

Land Use Patterns and Compatibility

As mentioned before, the existing land use pattern along US 601 is predominantly agricultural between US 74 and the South Carolina State line. This pattern of development is unlikely to be affected by the newly widened roadway, much of which is preliminarily



proposed for limited access. Most of the land use impact will be at the handful of intersections where more intense commercial development can be expected since these intersections will be where access (directional cross-overs and right-in/right-out movements) to the new US 601 South is provided. Limiting the amount of access points, as is proposed for TIP R-2616 A & B, creates more development pressure at those access points that will remain as commercial service needs become more concentrated. Gas



Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

stations, convenience stores, restaurants, and the potential for limited grocery stores at these intersections increase because of the change in access management. The potential new households to be developed along these intersecting roadways also increases.

According to discussions with Union County planners, widening US 601 from two lanes to four lanes would be consistent with its adopted land use plan. Union County Planning Department recommends predominantly Residential Agricultural of up to one dwelling unit per acre. Pockets of convenience shopping centers are proposed at major intersections with US 601, including SR 1936, SR 1003, and the South Carolina State line, and a 300 acre industrial park is recommended at the intersection of US 601 and Landsford Road, the major east-west thoroughfare within the demographic area. It is likely that the widening of US 601 would accelerate the development of these intersections in that capacity.

The proposed project in the Monroe portion of the demographic area is not likely to affect the potential for or pace of either commercial or residential development. The majority of growth in this area is driven by the urbanization of Monroe and proximity to its services. In addition, most of the area within this jurisdiction is within the critical area of the Lake Lee Water Supply Watershed, which limits the intensity of development allowed.

Economic Conditions

A new/widened highway may reduce commuting distances/times as well as freight deliveries to and from employment destinations. Within the demographic area there are only a few small businesses; therefore, only a slight impact in this regard is anticipated as a result of the widening project. Most of the truck traffic is through traffic from Monroe and Charlotte area industries. During construction, mobility (i.e. travel times) may temporarily be hindered, as well as access for the few existing industries along the alignment.

Generally, proximity to a major highway is a stronger catalyst for commercial development than it is for residential development. US 601 is the major connector route from Union County (and US 74) to South Carolina markets. Widening the roadway from two lanes to four lanes should only have a slight impact on business attraction and growth because there are limited destination points along the corridor, there is no existing base of commercial development, and there is no current momentum for future growth. Also, as mentioned before, the new facility is preliminarily planned with right-in and right-out only movements with directional cross-overs at a few select intersections. This fact will limit the amount of induced development and focus most of the development at those intersections that have the best access points. Specific degrees of impact on economic development would require more detailed market studies which take into consideration factors such as total demand (absorption), competing supply (other sites), and estimated market capture rates.



Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

The additional traffic volume that is expected as a result of the widening may encourage retail establishments that depend on drive-by customers to locate along US 601 within the demographic area, such as the gas stations, convenience stores and fast food restaurants. This impact should be slight in scale and focused at main intersections.

Because local and regional accessibility will be slightly enhanced for the demographic area as a result of the proposed US 601 widening, property values for land along the corridor could potentially increase. This increase, however, should not be enough to create any economic pressure on property owners to sell portions of their farmland or pastureland in order for it to be converted to either low-density residential or some type of limited non-residential development to offset the potential slight increase in property taxes.

Mobility And Access

Consistency with Thoroughfare Plans

The proposed multi-lane widening project is part of the NCDOT TIP and local 2001 Union County and 1997 City of Monroe Thoroughfare Plans. The proposed improvements are consistent with the 2001 Union County Thoroughfare Plan, which identifies US 601 as a major thoroughfare. The City of Monroe's 1997 Thoroughfare Plan also refers to US 601 as a major thoroughfare and recommends widening of this facility to a five-lane section between US 74 and the South Carolina border. However, the proposed R-2616 A & B right-of-way corridor width varies between 100-200 feet, which may be inconsistent with the 120 foot corridor width shown in the city's thoroughfare plans in the section between US 74 and Macedonia Church Road.

Change in Commuting Patterns

The proposed alternative alignment will increase capacity for northbound/southbound travel in the area south of the City of Monroe. With the expansion of US 601, the facility would alleviate congestion along the corridor due to truck traffic. The proposed widening should not cause major shifts in commuting patterns for the area because of the limited number of households located along the corridor and the fact that this facility does not directly compete with other roadways in parallel.

Neighborhood Access

The project area is rural in nature, and, with the exception of a trailer park located to the north of SR 2109, residential development is sparse and mainly located along intersecting roadways. TIP R-2616 A & B proposed improvements include a 46-foot grassed median and design of directional cross-overs which will prohibit left turn movements to and from most homes along the US 601 corridor. NCDOT's preliminary access management plan recommends eliminating access to US 601 through the closing of several streets or creation of cul-de-sacs at Ervin Thomas Road, McRorie Road and McManus Circle. Although direct access to US 601 will be eliminated to the few residents located on these roads, alternative access is available via SR 2111, SR 1951 / Mountain Springs Church Road and SR 2110.



Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

Commercial Access

The grassed median and directional cross-overs may also restrict movements for businesses along the corridor by precluding left turns and eliminating the direct access to and from commercial establishments. It is likely that future commercial development will only be focused at the intersections with US 601 which allow turning movements. Although most of the existing and future commercial development occurs at intersections, there are five properties whose direct access will be affected. These include two convenience stores, a service station, an antique store, and a video rentals store. Businesses that rely on drive-by traffic, such as the service station located to the south of Griffin Cemetery Road, may be affected by the reduction of direct access. The preliminary access plan also recommends removing the northernmost access drive to the truck stop located in the northwest quadrant of US 601 and Hargette Road. The reduction of direct access from vehicles traveling northbound on US 601 in addition to the elimination of an access drive may have a cumulative effect on the operations of the truck stop. Access from the Volunteer Fire Department located at Landsford Road will be maintained through the design of a depressed concrete median allowing for left hand turns onto US-601 from the Fire Station and modifications to the vertical alignment of the proposed improvements will improve sight distance on the approach to US 601.

The last public hearing on TIP R-2616 occurred in 1994, in which preliminary plans with four crossovers were presented to the public for comment. According to NCDOT personnel, the residents in the TIP project area may be confused between this project and the TIP R-2616D safety improvements currently under construction given the length of time that has transpired. Additional meetings with TIP area businesses, residents, and emergency responders would be beneficial to fully assess the effects of the preliminary access management plan. See the Public Involvement Plan in the Appendix.

Effects on Parking Availability

The existing road facility does not allow on-street parking, and the proposed alternative is not designed to accommodate this feature. Most of the roadways in the demographic area are rural and not designed for parking provisions (since most land in the area is low density and accommodates parking on private properties). Depending upon the setback requirements, parking spaces may be lost for some businesses along US-601 where the current facilities are close to the highway.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access

Most higher volume rural arterial highway facilities such as US-601 were not designed to accommodate pedestrians. Even with anticipated growth as a result of the widening, the type of growth (rural residential and convenience retail) is not conducive to pedestrian access.

Existing facilities were not designed to accommodate any exclusive bike lanes or provide special provision for bicycle connectivity. The existing and proposed US-601 cross-section has 12-foot lanes and 8-foot shoulders. Due to the high design speed of 60 mph for the proposed facility, conditions would not be conducive for shared bicycle facilities.



Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

Public Transportation

There is no current, fixed-route public transportation service in the TIP demographic area. According to their Governmental Services website, Union County provides transportation service to the clients of local human service agencies on an as-needed basis. A fleet of 13 vehicles provides this demand-responsive type service. Since routes for the service are not fixed, the proposed project would have no negative impacts on existing service. In addition, Greyhound Lines Inc. provides a scheduled service to the Monroe terminal located on US 74 in Monroe.

Provisions of Public Facilities/Services

The public facilities and services within the demographic area shown on Figure 2 are limited to a few churches and a volunteer fire station, none of which are expected to be negatively impacted by the widening project.

The limited future development resulting from the proposed US 601 widening should not result in an increased demand for public facilities and services within the demographic area. Population-serving facilities such as parks, schools, police substations, and day care centers would be more apt to locate within areas where residential and commercial growth is taking place, which is not the case along this portion of US 601.

According to the Environmental Assessment completed for TIP R-2616 A & B in 1994, there is a potential for slight impacts upon two churches along the US 601 corridor, one of which is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the existing alignment of the widening project Galilee Baptist Church, located along US 601 between SR 1940 (Belk Mill Road) and SR 1939 (Hargette Road), may lose a small portion of its front lawn. In addition, a drainage easement may be required from the Center United Methodist Church property, located on SR 1003 (White Store Road) in the northern portion of the demographic area, as a result of a potential realignment of SR 1003 (necessitated by TIP R-2616 A & B). The State Historic Preservation Office determined that this potential easement would have no effect on the designation of this property as being historic.

Safety

The proposed project should provide safety benefits for entire region. Nationwide automobile crash statistics routinely list rural/suburban two-lane arterial facilities as having higher accident rates than multi-lane roadways in similar areas. The reasons for this are that two-lane facilities often are over capacity, have poor geometrics, and often have many access points and high volume cross-intersections that negatively affects safety.

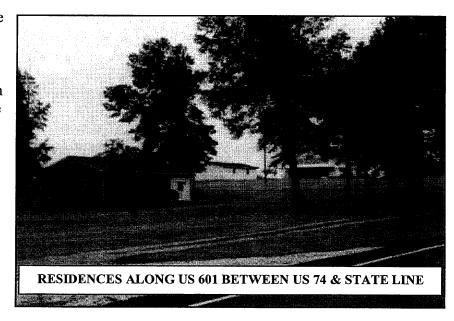
Along this stretch of US 601, there have been an extremely high amount of fatal and non-fatal injuries from 1990 to 2002. This accident rate is 60% higher than the statewide average. The proposed project should provide safety benefits by limiting the amount of

access points, increasing pavement width, adding paved shoulders, and improving the vertical alignment of the roadway.

Displacements

It is the policy of the NCDOT to provide assistance and counseling to those affected by transportation improvements as required under the Federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Properties Acquisition Policies Act. Furthermore, the North Carolina Board of Transportation offers programs that address relocation assistance, moving payments and replacement housing payments or rent subsidies for residents and businesses that are impacted by transportation improvements.

Findings within the 1994 Environmental Assessment indicate that fifteen residences and five businesses would be displaced as a result of TIP R-2616 A & B. It is anticipated that adequate replacement properties will be available for all relocatees. Of the 15 relocatees, 11



are owners and 4 are tenants. Fourteen of the fifteen relocatees are white with one minority. The five businesses listed below are expected to be relocated as well, none of which are minorities:

- A 400 square-foot service station totaling 3 employees
- A 1,000 square-foot convenience store totaling 5 employees
- A 400 square-foot video rentals store totaling 2 employees
- A 600 square-foot convenience store totaling 2 employees
- A 400 square-foot antique store totaling 1 employee

Determination of Potential for Indirect and Cumulative Impacts

Existing Conditions Analysis

Indirect impacts are those impacts that may come about because of an event such as this proposed transportation project. These impacts tend to occur over a longer period of time and can take place away from the immediate project area. A short-term example would



Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

be the development of a small subdivision along a new or widened roadway that would otherwise not have occurred. Closely related is the concept of cumulative impacts, which are the collective effects of multiple events and actions, which may be dependent or independent.

The Louis Berger Group Inc., in their April 2001 handbook titled, *Guidance for Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina*, outline a set of factors that need to be evaluated to determine whether or not a detailed indirect and cumulative impact analysis (ICI) is required for specific projects. The following is an assessment of those factors for TIP R-2616:

Conflict with local plan:

It has already been determined previously in this report the project is not in conflict with the Union County future land use plan, the Monroe land development plan, or the Union County Thoroughfare Plan.

Explicit economic development purpose:

The purpose and need of TIP R-2616 A & B is to improve safety and increase vehicle capacity along US 601. It will not serve as an economic development tool, nor will it generate any economic development momentum in the area.

Planned to serve specific development:

The US 601 widening project will mainly serve existing residents of Union County, NC and Chesterfield County, SC, as well as through traffic from the entire Piedmont region. There is very little existing development along the roadway to be served by R-2616 A & B.

Likely to stimulate land development having complementary functions:

The following is a set of factors commonly used to determine induced growth:

- Distance to a major urban center
- Traffic volumes on intersecting roadways
- Presence of frontage roads
- Availability of water/sewer

None of these factors rank highly with respect to TIP R-2616 A & B; therefore, the likelihood of it stimulating land development is low.

Likely to influence intraregional land development location decisions:

Typically, if the conditions are favorable for development, and/or a region is currently undergoing urbanization, an improvement in the transportation infrastructure is likely to influence where development will occur. In this circumstance, conditions within the demographic area are not favorable for development (i.e. no water/sewer, lack of destinations, etc.) and it is not undergoing any type of urbanization process.

Notable feature present in impact area:

Notable features relate to the natural environment, historic and cultural properties, wildlife habitat, etc. Based on the 1994 Environmental Assessment, there are no notable features present along the project corridor.

To further justify the determination that indirect and cumulative impacts are unlikely to take place as a result of this project, an analysis of a set of quantitative factors was completed. This analysis helps to determine that, if there happens to be some level of indirect and cumulative impacts related to a project, what *magnitude* they would have. Table 10 indicates the results of this rating analysis:

Table 10. Magnitude of Land Use Change, 2000-2020

		10010 101		Dune Cot On			
Rating	Change in Accessibility	Change in Property Values	Forecasted Growth	Land Supply vs. Land Demand	Water/Sewer Availability	Market For Development	Public Policy
		> 50% increase		< 10-year	Existing	Development	Less stringent;
	> 10 min. travel	in property	> 3% annual	supply of	service	activity	no growth
Strong	time savings	values	pop. growth	land	available	abundant	management
^							
"			X				X
"							
"	X						
"		X		X	X	X	
				> 20-year	No service	Development	More stringent;
	< 2 min. travel	No property	0-1% annual	supply of	available now	activity	growth
Weak	time savings	value increase	pop. Growth	land	or in future	lacking	management

In terms of positive indications of growth potential, the demographic area's population grew by 2.8% annually during the 1990s, ranking it near the top in terms of the magnitude of potential for land use change. However, Union County's population as a whole grew by 4.7% annually, making other areas within the county likely to attract development as a result of transportation projects more so than the demographic area of TIP R-2616 A & B. Another positive indicator of growth potential is the pro growth public policy of Union County and the City of Monroe.

Other than those two factors, the remaining five factors rank weakly with respect to the magnitude of potential land use change. Developable land is abundant within the demographic area, and at a relatively low cost compared to that of other areas within Union County. Travel time savings should slightly improve, but should not reach the 10 minute savings level. Also, property values are not expected to substantially increase; however, many properties fronting the roadway that currently have full access to US 601 would have limited access to the roadway after TIP R-2616 A & B is complete, which may actually reduce their property values.

The conditions of the physical and political environment tend to limit the magnitude of growth potential within the demographic area as well. As mentioned before, the entire demographic area is currently without sewer service and a portion of it is located within

the WS-IV Lake Lee Water Supply Watershed. Both of these situations, along with zoning and Department of Health regulations that only permit residential development of up to one county dwelling unit per acre, limit the potential for induced growth as a result of TIP R-2616 A & B.

Forecasted Development Capacity

In order to determine the potential induced development impacts of the US 601 roadway widening project, two different land use scenarios, a no build and a build, were analyzed:

No-Build Scenario:

This scenario forecasts household growth within the demographic area between 2000 and 2010 and 2010 and 2020 without the completion of TIP R-2616 A & B (see Table 11). Because of the rural nature of the demographic area and its extremely limited existing commercial development momentum, a commercial growth forecast was not conducted.

Table 11. No Build Scenario

Demographic Area Forecasted Households

	Popul		House	holds
	Demographic	Union	Demographic	
Year	Area	County	Area	County
1990	7,140	84,211	2,559	29,862
2000	9,194	123,677	3,284	44,013
2010	11,440	166,838	4,086	59,373
2020	13,831	212,811	4,939	75,733

Source: Census Bureau, Office of State Planning, HNTB

The demographic area 2000-2010 population growth was already forecasted in a previous section of this report by applying its 1990-2000 share (5.2%) of Union County population growth to the forecasted 2000-2010 Union County population growth retrieved from the Office of State Planning. Then, that forecast was converted into forecasted households using the 2000 average household size (2.8) for the demographic area. This same methodology was applied to forecast the 2010-2020 demographic area household growth. These results indicate that 1,655 households are forecasted to be added to the demographic area between 2000 and 2020.

Build Scenario:

This scenario forecasts household growth within the demographic area between 2000 and 2010 and 2010 and 2020 with the completion of TIP R-2616 A & B (see Table 12). Because of the rural nature of the demographic area and its extremely limited existing commercial development momentum, a commercial growth forecast was not conducted.

Table 12. Build Scenario
Demographic Area Forecasted Households

	Popul		Households		
	Demographic		Demographic		
Year	Area	County	Area	County	
1990	7,140	84,211	2,559	29,862	
2000	9,194	123,677	3,284	44,013	
2010	11,817	167,216	4,220	59,508	
2020	14,208	213,189	5,074	75,868	

Source: Census Bureau, Office of State Planning, HNTB

Using the methodology adopted by Professor Robert Cervero¹ of the University of California-Berkeley, whereby the change in average daily trips (ADT) along the new roadway is converted into induced households (see Table 13), the US 601 widening project is forecasted to add an estimated 252 households between 2000 and 2020 within the demographic area. Some of the assumptions that were made are highlighted below. The demographic area for US 601 is larger than what the typical potential growth impact area for this type of project would be, so the induced household growth may be slightly underestimated. However, this model is typically applied to new roadways on new alignment; therefore, applying it to a widening project may negate the large size of the demographic area.

Table 13. Preliminary Induced Growth, Demographic Area

		,,,,,,,,		
ADT				
2000	2020			
11,000	22,000			
Change ir	n ADT =	11,000 Total Change in 2000-2020 ADT for US 601		
11,000				
6.25% Inc	luced Grov	wth Capture of Change in ADT		
688 Ne	688 New Vehicle Trips Based on Induced Growth			
1.1 Avg. Persons Per Vehicle				
756 # of People Making New Vehicle Trips				
3 Average Daily Trips on New Roadway				
252 Induced Households Between 2000 and 2020				

2 To estimate amount added to 2010 and 2020 in the no build scenario

126 Add to 2010 and 2020 household forecasts for no build scenario

Source: Robert Cervero, HNTB

Environmental Justice and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Federal programs, under the statutes of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, have requirements to protect individuals from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, disability, and religion. Furthermore, Executive Order 12898

¹ Cervero, R. 2002 (forthcoming). Road Expansion, Urban Growth, and Induced Travel: A Path Analysis. Journal of the American Planning Association.

R-2616 A & B (Widening of US 601)



Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

"directs that programs, policies, and activities not have a disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effect on minority and low-income populations".

The demographic area is predominantly white (82.7%), with a median household income of \$47,194 in 1999, slightly lower than the Union County median household income (\$50,638) but much higher than the State of North Carolina (\$35,320). The proposed improvement is expected to displace 15 families and 5 businesses. Only one of the families is minority, and none of the businesses or their employees is minority. Of the 15 families, however, 11 earn incomes of \$25,000 or less, well below the median household income of \$47,194 within the demographic area. This situation is not atypical of homes located along a major rural highway, which usually tend to be less expensive than homes within more urban areas. Based on these findings, there could be some potential environmental justice issues related to TIP R-2616 to address.

Farmland Impacts

North Carolina Executive Order Number 96, *Preservation of Prime Agricultural and Forest Lands*, requires all state agencies to consider the impact of land acquisition and construction projects on prime farmland soils, as designated by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). These soils are determined by the US Soil Conservation Service (SCS) based on criteria such as crop yield and level of input of economic resources. Based on the most recent Soil Survey of Union County issued in January 1996, the following soil types are the most prevalent within the demographic area:

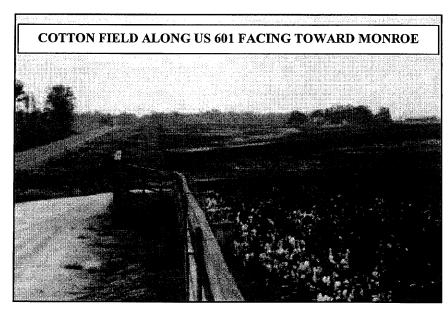
- BaB (Badin channery silt loam): This type of soil is characterized by 2 to 8 percent slopes and is used mainly for crops or pasture. Some areas are wooded or used for urban development. It is moderately suited to cultivated crops, such as corn, soybeans, and small grain.
- CmB (Cid channery silt loam): This type of soil is characterized by 1 to 5 percent slopes and is used mainly for crops, pasture, or woodland. As was the case with the BaB soil type, cultivated crops typically include corn, soybeans, small grain, and milo.
- GsB (Goldston-Badin complex): This type of soil is characterized by 2 to 8 percent slopes and is used mainly for crops, hay, or pasture. Corn, soybeans, small grain, and mile are the main cultivated crops.
- TaB (Tatum gravelly silt loam): This type of soil is characterized by 2 to 8 percent slopes and is used mainly for cropland, hayland, pasture, and woodland. Cultivated crops include corn, soybeans, grain sorghum, and small grains.

About 112,600 acres, or 28% of Union County, meets the requirements for prime farmland. According to the list of soil types that are considered prime farmland within the Union County Soil Survey issued in 1996, none of the predominant soils along the US 601 corridor south of US 74 are considered prime farmland. There are, however, a few

Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

pockets of prime farmland that could be impacted. According to the 1994 Environmental Assessment, The US SCS identified 139.2 acres of Statewide and Local Important Farmland and 46.8 acres of Prime Farmland soils will be directly impacted by TIP R-2616 A & B. This amount represents less than a tenth of a percent of the total farmland in the county.

Based on field observations, there do not appear to be any active farming operations along this stretch of US 601. There is, however, an active poultry production facility that may be directly impacted by the road widening project in the northeast quadrant of the US 601/Hargette Road intersection. Also,



there is a large cotton field along US 601 in this area. Because this is a widening of an existing, predominantly linear roadway rather than a new roadway on new alignment, no individual farm is likely to be affected, and little additional land should be converted from agricultural use due to restricted access to the roadway. As the proposed widening improvements are linear in nature, the effect upon farms in the project vicinity will be to remove small slivers of farmland along the length of the project, resulting in a relatively small amount of affected soils. In addition, without existing or planned water and sewer services along the corridor, the conversion of farmland to either residential or commercial use along intersecting roadways will be minimal.

Water Supply/Watersheds and Scenic Rivers

Union County is supplied with water by surface streams, lakes/reservoirs, and groundwater. The major sources of drinking water are Lake Twitty, Lake Lee, and Lake Monroe (see Figure 4). Lake Lee is located just west of US 601 in the northern portion of the demographic area. There are no scenic rivers within the demographic area.

As mandated by the State of North Carolina, Union County has regulations to protect the available drinking water supply sources. These regulations include the designation of water supply watersheds. Much of the northwestern portion of the demographic area is located within the protected area of the WS-1V Lake Lee Water Supply Watershed, which limits residential development to 2 units per acre and built-upon area up to 70%

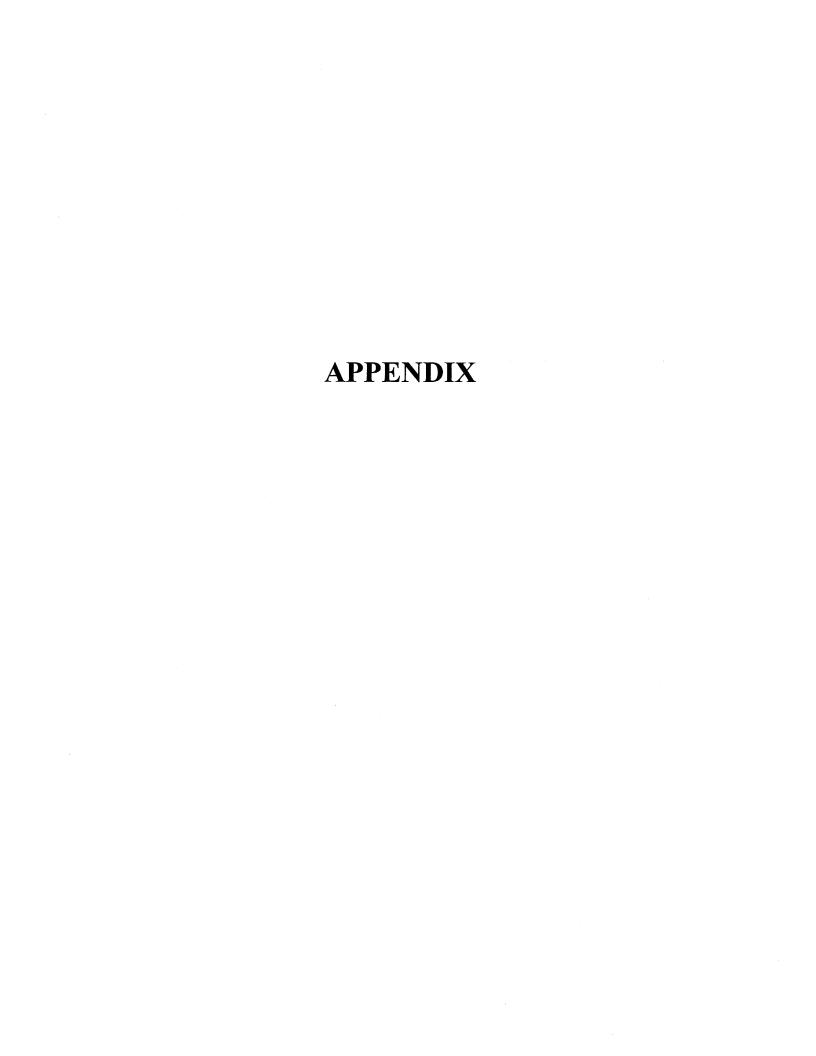
R-2616 A & B (Widening of US 601)

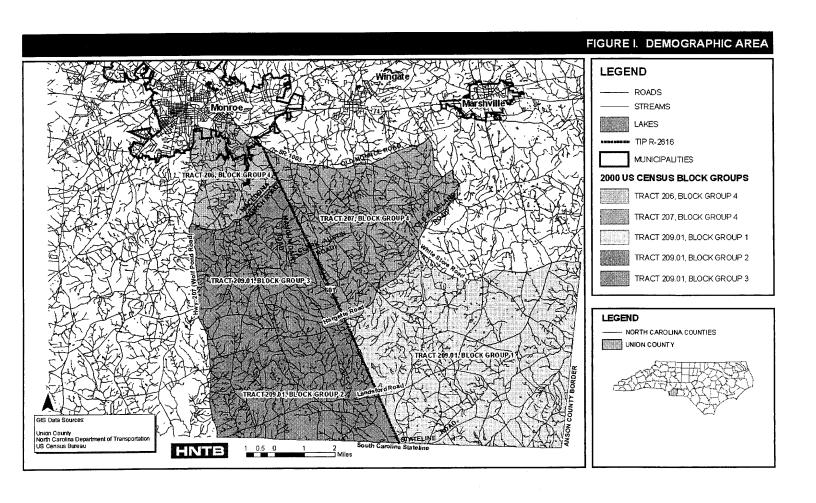


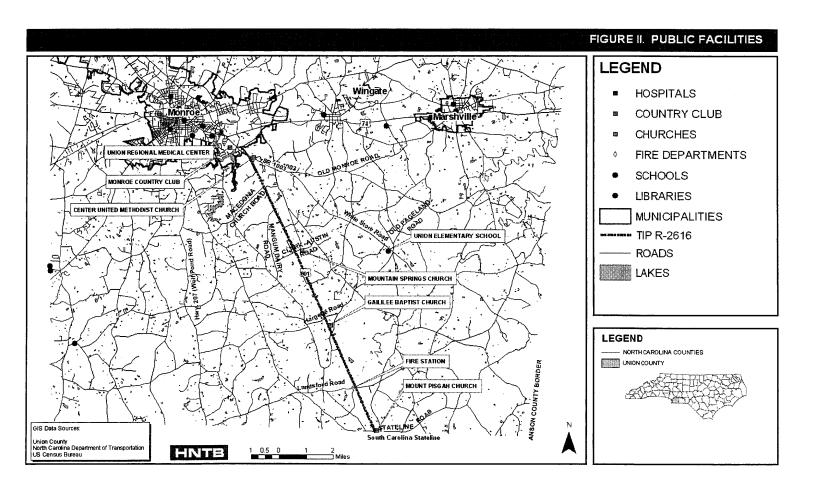
Community Impact Assessment April 8, 2003

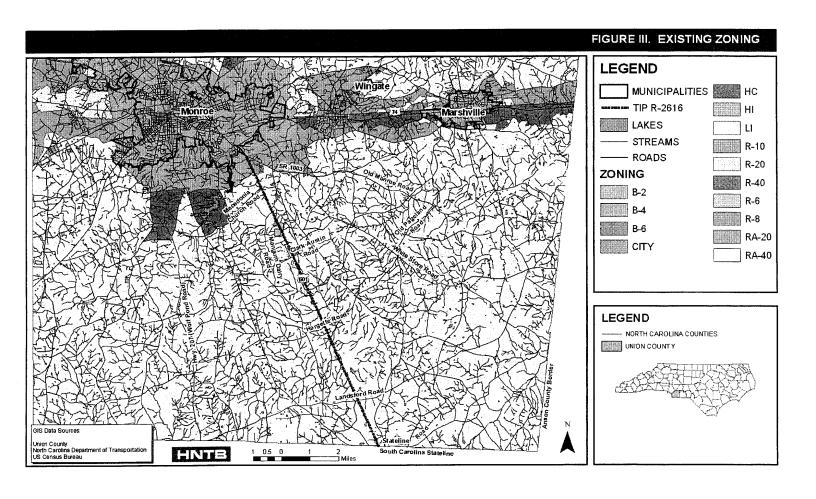
(including requirements to control for the 1" storm). The Union County Health Department further restricts watershed areas without public septic systems, such as the majority of the Lake Lee Water Supply Watershed, to one dwelling unit per acre. This regulation coincides with the density of residential development (RA-40) that is proposed within that area. The critical area of this watershed, which further limits built-upon area to 50%, is also within the demographic area.

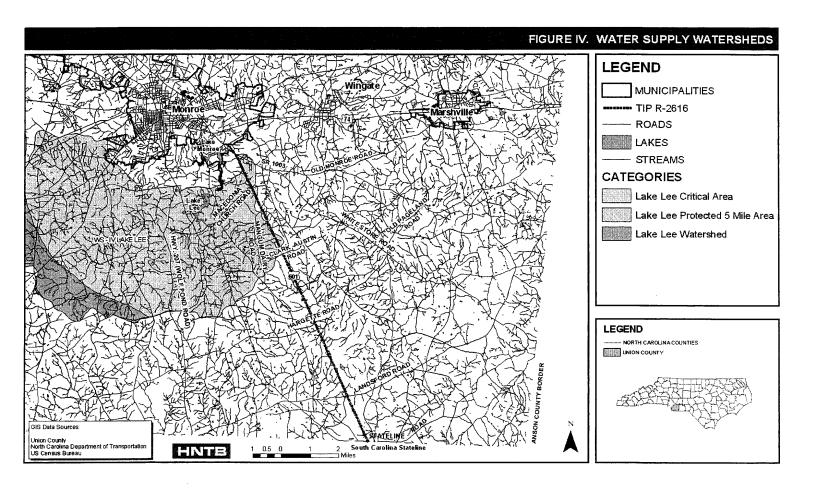
According to the indirect and cumulative impact analysis of this report, there is a low potential for induced growth as a result of TIP R-2616 A & B. If residential development does takes place, it will be low-density in nature. If non-residential development takes place, it will also be low-density and focused at major intersections. In addition, future land use plans recommend that the demographic area remain predominantly low-density residential. Therefore, any new growth within the demographic area should have a minimal impact upon the quality of water resources.











Public Involvement Plan US 601 Widening, Union County TIP R-2616 A&B

Submitted to

The North Carolina Department of Transportation

Office of Human Environment

Submitted by: **HNTB NORTH CAROLINA, PC**

April 8, 2003

INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting an Environmental Assessment re-evaluation for a 10.8-mile length improvement project on US 601 in Union County, North Carolina, to the south and east of Monroe, NC. The project is identified on the state Transportation Improvement Program as R-2616A and R-2616B, and involves widening US 601 to a multi-lane facility.

The existing roadway traverses through a rural area where large agricultural tracts are located. US 601 carries a large amount of truck traffic and the accident rate is 60 percent higher than the statewide average. Studies to determine what improvements would reduce the rate of accidents have occurred in the past. The Environmental Assessment begun previously on proposed improvements was for the purpose of identifying what impacts those improvements would have on the social and natural environments adjacent to the roadway.

HNTB Corporation is conducting a Community Impact Assessment (CIA) for the EA reevaluation and public involvement is an integral part of that process. The public involvement program would help elected officials, residents and business owners along US 601 to understand the improvements and provide opportunities to obtain input for inclusion in the CIA and re-evaluation.

GOALS

Establishing goals for the public involvement effort would help to ensure that activities are purposeful and provide usable input. The following goals would serve as principles that guide public involvement activities as they are carried out.

- Engage all audiences that should be informed about the study, particularly those with special concerns or possible impacts.
- Employ communications tools that most effectively deliver information to those audiences.
- Provide opportunities for input as strategies are developed while there is still time to affect the project's direction.
- Ensure that public input is systematically integrated into the decisionmaking process.

ISSUES

Direct Impacts

The improvement strategies identified in this project would have direct impacts on an estimated 15 residences and five businesses. It will be critical to ensure communications take place with those directly impacted to answer their questions and to fully inform them about property acquisition and relocation procedures.

Access Management

All residences or businesses adjacent to US 601 would likely see some impact to the current access they have to US 601. This, more than any other issue, has the potential to create misunderstandings and frustration. It is suggested that, if possible, discussions with local residents, elected leaders, emergency responders and others with an interest in the project take place before completing the initial access management plan. This will provide NCDOT will valuable input from local users of the roadway about access points and demonstrate the desire of NCDOT to consider the publics' concerns while developing the plan.

Varying Communications

When improvements to this highway were discussed previously, elected officials in the area indicated support for the project in the past. Elected officials likely have received updates on the project in the course of their public service. However, the people living along US 601 and using US 601 have not had any recent information about this specific project made available to them.

Rural Audience

The area in which the improvements are planned is mostly rural and audiences are dispersed throughout the corridor. The public involvement program should provide a wide range of opportunities to provide input.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The following activities would be employed to involve interested parties and encourage their acceptance of the identified improvements:

Database / Mailing List

A database would be established and maintained that includes the names and addresses of elected officials in the area, key stakeholders and anyone known to have an interest in the project. The database would serve as a mailing list for study-related materials and notification of public meetings, workshops or forums.

Public Contact Points

A variety of methods would be employed to allow residents, business owners, elected officials or others to obtain information and provide input. This could include a telephone hot line, U.S. Post Office box or other mailing address and e-mail address.

Public Officials Communications

In order to keep elected officials within the project corridor informed and prevent any undue surprises, correspondence would be mailed to all officials informing them of the project and the CIA. Additional correspondence would be mailed as appropriate, and in particular, advance notice of any public gatherings.

Residential/Business/Community Outreach

Small-group or one-on-one meetings would be held with residential, business, civic, elected official and other groups along the corridor immediately. These meetings would be held to inform people about the project and to gather input, particularly on the access management plan. Meetings would be held with the following entities:

- Union County
- City of Monroe
- Monroe Country Club
- Mount Pisgah Baptist Church
- Galilee Baptist Church
- Mountain Springs Church
- House of God

In addition to these meetings, up to four meetings would be held with other entities identified as critical stakeholders.

Public Workshop/Meeting/Forum

A public workshop, meeting or forum would be held midway through the CIA and after small group and one-on-one meetings have been conducted. This meeting would be for the purpose of bringing information about the proposed improvements and controlled access plan. It would be important at this gathering to demonstrate how previous input was used when the access plan was developed. This gathering could be held as an informal workshop or more formal meeting or even held as an ultra-informal "open house" at one of the convenience stores along US 601 or other gathering place of local citizens. Whatever form, the gathering would be widely publicized in the Enquirer-Journal and through posters put up at businesses along US 601.

Information Fact Sheet

A fact sheet that discusses US 601, the accident rate, truck volumes and other information would be developed for distribution at small group meetings and public workshops, meetings or forums or for mailing to interested parties.

Media Activity

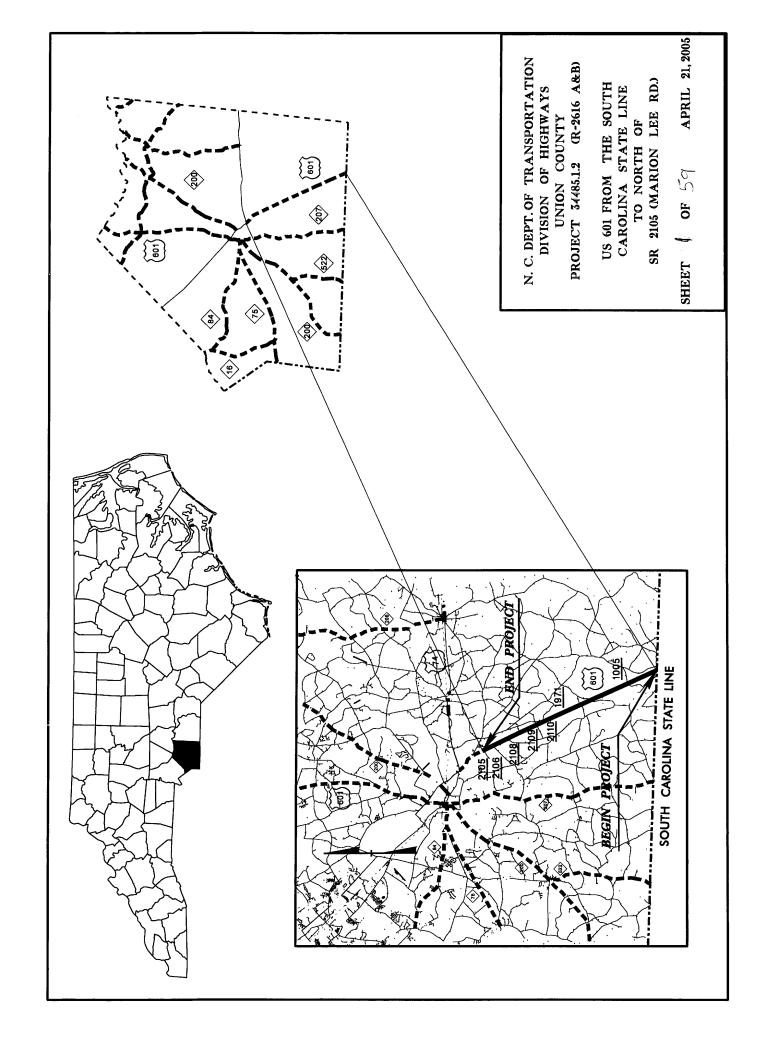
An information packet about the project would be sent to the Enquirer-Journal as well as media releases when appropriate. Media releases would focus on making people aware of the public contact points and public workshops, meetings or forums. Display advertising would be purchased to advertise the project hot line and contact addresses.

Public Involvement Documentation

All public involvement activities and results would be documented for inclusion in the CIA.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- US Census Bureau, www.census.gov, 1990 and 2000
- Office of State Planning, www.ospl.state.nc.us, 2000, 2010, 2020 County and State Population Data/Forecasts
- US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Community Impact Assessment: A Quick Reference for Transportation, Washington D.C., 1996, Publication No. FHWA-PD-96-036
- US Department of Agriculture, "Farmland Protection Policy Act", US Department of Agriculture on-line; Available from www.info.usda.gov
- "Guidance for Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina", The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Volume II Practitioner's Handbook, p. III-56–III-64, issued November 2001
- North Carolina Employment Security Commission, www.ncesc.com, 1990 and 2000
- Monroe Land Development Plan, 2000-2010, www.monroenc.org
- Union County Land Use Plan, 1998, www.co.union.nc.us
- Union County Thoroughfare Plan, 2001
- City of Monroe Thoroughfare Plan, 1997
- ECONorthwest and Portland State University: "A Guidebook for evaluating the Indirect Land use and Growth Impacts of highway Improvements, Final Report", for Oregon Department of Transportation, Salem, Oregon, and Federal Highway Administration, Washington, D.C., March 2001 (ECONorthwest)
- National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 456: "Guidebook for Assessing the Social and Economic Effects of Transportation Projects", Transportation Research Board – National Research Council, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 2001
- Cervero, R. and M. Hansen. 2002 (forthcoming). Induced Travel Demand and Induced Road Investment: A Simultaneous-Equation Analysis. <u>Journal of</u> <u>Transport Economics and Policy</u>
- Cervero, R. 2002 (forthcoming). Road Expansion, Urban Growth, and Induced Travel: A Path Analysis. <u>Journal of American Planning Association</u>



				WE	WETLAND IMPACTS	WETLAND PERMIT IMPACT SUMMARY D IMPACTS	TIMPACT	SUMMAR	Y SURFACE	Y SURFACE WATER IMPACTS	MPACTS	
Permanent	Permanent		Tem	<u>.</u>	Excavation	Excavation Mechanized	Hand Clearing	Permanent	Temp.	Existing Channel	Existing Channel	Natural
- spi	Fill In Wetlands		Fill I Wetla	spu	in Wetlands	Clearing in Wetlands	in Wetlands	SW impacts	SW impacts	Impacts Permanent	<u> </u>	Stream Design
1 102-00 to 106-05 2@54" BCB	(ac)		(ac		(ac)	(ac)	(ac)	(ac)	(ac)	(11)	75	
Š	3@10'X8' RCBC							0.08	0.00	166	2 8	
L 129+70 (2) 2 SPANS@65' BRIDGE	(2) 2 SPANS@65' BRIDGE							0.01	0.15		150	
L 145+40 42" RCP	42" RCP							0.003	0.001	48	9	
L 180+30 RT 48" RCP	48" RCP							0.005	0.001	140	11	
L 180+30 LT 48" RCP 0.011		0.011				0.004				54		
L 180+30 TO 183+00 Earthen Fill	Earthen Fill							0.03	0.004	192	10	
L 215+70 RT 24" RCP 0.006		900.0				0.003						
L 221+70 LT Drain Pond	Drain Pond							0.83				
L 231+30 54" RCP	54" RCP							0.02	0.003	170	22	
L 242+35 66" RCP	66" RCP							0.04	0.003	161	50	
L 248+30 TO 251+09 48" RCP	48" RCP							0.04	0.003	320	22	
L 281+50 12'x10' RCBC	12'x10' RCBC							0.04	0.005	128	8	
L 288+00 2@8'x7' RCBC	2@8'x7' RCBC							0.04	0.007	124	ຂ	
L290+00 to 294+30 2@30" RCP	2@30" RCP							90.0	0.005	466	24	
L 315+75 2@8'x8' RCBC	2@8'x8' RCBC							0.08	0.004	210	8	
L 342+00 LT Drain Pond	Drain Pond							0.31				
L 349+50 RT Earthen Fill & Drain Pond 0.04		0.04						0.89				
L 349+50 LT Drain Pond	Drain Pond						-	0.47		:		
L 400+00 RT Drain Pond	Drain Pond							0.58				
L 422+00 RT Drain Pond	Drain Pond							0.45				
L 426+03 to 430+50 54" RCP	54" RCP							0.03	0.001	446	50	•
L 474+07 to 476+41 24" RCP 0.02		0.02				0.005		:				
L 534+20 48" RCP	48" RCP							0.007	0.001	151	20	
L 549+60 36" RCP 0.03		0.03				0.03						
L 575+85 24" RCP	24" RCP							0.290				
TOTALS: 0.11 0.00			0.0	ရ	0.00	0.04	00:00	4.33	0.21	2969.00	464.00	

NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

UNION COUNTY WBS - 34485,121 (R-2616)

ET Z

5/20/2005

PROPERTY OWNERS

PARCEL NO.	NAMES	ADDRESSES
26	ANNE M. COLLINS	
27		
21	MARION F. COX	
	DELANO. S. COX	
	JOHN ROBERT COX	
	RUTH C. COX	
28	DAVID MICHAEL BOOTH	
	WENDY M. BOOTH	
29	ANNL P. H;OWEY	
36	JERRY E. THOMAS	
	ELSIE L. THOMAS	
39	WILLIAM HOLT EARNHART	
	JANET GODWIN EARNHART	
37	TRUSTEES OF GALILEE BAPTIST CHRCH	
40	MILDRED S. SUTTON	
44	PHILLIP EDWARD DEESE	
46		
10	BURL H. GRIFFIN	
	DOROTHY H. GRIFFIN	
47	GERALD K. HARGETT	
	DIANE R. HARGETT	
56	DOV I WALTEDS	
	ROY L. WALTERS	
	ELAINE R. WALTERS	
55	ANNE M. BAUCOM	
50	0.00. 5 9.00	
58	CAROL B. INGRAM	

N. C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS UNION COUNTY PROJECT 34485.1.2 (R-2616 A&B)

US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE TO NORTH OF SR 2105 (MARION LEE RD.)

SHEE 3 OF 59 APRIL 21, 2005

PROPERTY OWNERS

PARCEL NO.	NAMES	ADDRESSES
57	MANGUM FAMILY PARTNERSHIP, L.P.	
59	CARL W. MANGUM, JR.	
69	ROGER V. LANE	
	JEANETTE F.LANE	
70	BUDDY HOWELL DYER	
71	B.D. PARKER	
	LOIS L. PARKER	
72	BETTY R. KRIMMINGER	
82	WALTER E. ALBRIGHT	
	CAROL J. ALBRIGHT	
83	HUBER DRAKE	
97	TAE HYUN CHUN	
	IN SOOK CHUN	
115	DELORES P. PEREZ	
114	JOHNNY R. WALKER	
	JULIE WALKER	
136	JAMES W. SELF	
	NANCY W. SELF	
135	CELESTE A. BRYCHEK	
137	WILLIAM B. MULDROW	
	BETTY W. MULDROW	
159	STEPHANIE M. CRIPE	
	THOMAS JOSEPH CRIPE	

N. C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
UNION COUNTY
PROJECT 34485.1.2 (R-2616 A&B)

US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE TO NORTH OF SR 2105 (MARION LEE RD.)

SHEET 4 OF 59 APRIL 21, 2005

PROPERTY OWNERS

NAMES

161	GARREN BLAIR DEAN
	PEGGY R. DEAN
160	DENNIS M. SUTTON
	REBECCA M. SUTTON
162	FRANCES C. VICK
167	THOMAS F. RITZ
	BARBARA A. RITZ
168	AADELADE C. CLAWSON
173	FRANCES C. VICK

PARCEL NO.

N. C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS UNION COUNTY PROJECT 34485.1.2 (R-2616 A&B)

ADDRESSES

US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE TO NORTH OF SR 2105 (MARION LEE RD.)

SHEET 5 OF 59 APRIL 21, 2005

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

PRELIMINARY PLANS

*S.U.E = SUBSURFACE UTILITY ENGINEER

ROADS & RELATED ITEM	
Edge of Pavement	
Curb	
Prop. Slope Stakes Cut	
Prop. Slope Stakes Fill	
Prop. Woven Wire Fence	
Prop. Chain Link Fence	
Prop. Barbed Wire Fence	→
Prop. Wheelchair Ramp	
Curb Cut for Future Wheelchair Ramp	
Exist. Guardrail	
Prop. Guardrail	
Equality Symbol	•
Pavement Removal	
RIGHT OF WAY	
Baseline Control Point	•
Existing Right of Way Marker	
Exist. Right of Way Line w/Marker	
Prop. Right of Way Line with Proposed	
RW Marker (Iron Pin & Cap)	·
Prop. Right of Way Line with Proposed	_
(Concrete or Granite) RW Marker	
Exist. Control of Access Line	_
Prop. Control of Access Line	(C)
Exist. Easement Line	
Prop. Temp. Construction Easement Line	
Prop. Temp. Drainage Easement Line	-
Prop. Perm. Drainage Easement Line	PDE
HYDROLOGY	
Stream or Body of Water	<u> </u>
Flow Arrow	
Disappearing Stream	. >
Spring	◇ ·✓ ¥
Shoreline	
Falls, Rapids	
Prop Lateral, Tail, Head Ditches	\Longrightarrow
	FLOW
STRUCTURES	***
WAJOR	
Bridge, Tunnél, or Box Culvert	CONC

CONC WW

CONVEN	101T	VAL SYMBOLS
MINOR		Recorded Water Line
Head & End Wall	CONC HW	Designated Water Line (S.U.E.*)
Pipe Culvert		
Footbridge		The second secon
Drainage Boxes	لسسا	Designated Sanitary Sewer Force Main(S.U.E.
Paved Ditch Gutter		
		Designated Gas Line (S.U.E.*)
UTILITIES		Storm Sewer
n ti nul		Recorded Power Line
Exist. Pole Exist. Power Pole	•	Designated Power Line (S.U.E.*)
Prop. Power Pole	-	Recorded Telephone Cable
Exist. Telephone. Pole		Designated Telephone Cable (S.U.E.*)
Prop. Telephone Pole		
Exist. Joint Use Pole		Recorded U/G Telephone Conduit
Prop. Joint Use Pole		Designated U/G Telephone Conduit (S.U.E.*)
Telephone Pedestal		Unknown Utility (S.U.E.*)
U/G Telephone Cable Hand Hold	لننا	Recorded Television Cable
Cable TV Pedestal	<u></u>	Designated Television Cable (S.U.E.*)
U/G TV Cable Hand Hold	نت	Recorded Fiber Optics Cable
U/G Power Cable Hand Hold	Fh	Designated Fiber Optics Cable (S.U.E.*)
Hydrant	····· •	Exist. Water Meter
Satellite Dish Exist. Water Valve	····· ×	U/G Test Hole (S.U.E.*)
Exist. Water Valve	·····	*
Sewer Clean Out		Abandoned According to U/G Record
Power Manhole	_	End of Information
Telephone Booth		BOUNDARIES & PROPE
Cellular Telephone Tower	_. 🎝	State Line
Water Manhole Light Pole	·····	County Line
Light Pole	¤	Township Line
H-Frame Pole		City Line
Power Line Tower		Reservation Line
Pole with Base		Property Line
Gas Valve Gas Meter		Property Line Symbol
Telephone Manhole	A	Exist. Iron Pin
Power Transformer	•	Property Corner
Sanitary Sewer Manhole		Property Monument
Storm Sewer Manhole	•	Property Number
Tank; Water, Gas, Oil		Parcel Number
Water Tank With Legs		Fence Line
Traffic Signal Junction Box	\ \ \ \ \	Existing Wetland Boundaries
Fiber Optic Splice Box		High Quality Wetland Boundary
Television or Radio Tower		Medium Quality Wetland Boundaries
Utility Power Line Connects to Traffic	igorplus	Low Quality Wetland Boundaries
Signal Lines Cut Into the Payement		Proposed Wetland Boundaries

	•		
	Recorded Water Line		Buildings
	Designated Water Line (S.U.E.*)	W W	Foundations
_; _;	Sanitary Sewer	ssss	Area Outline
- ≺	Recorded Sanitary Sewer Force Main		Gate
`	Designated Sanitary Sewer Force Main(S.U.E.*)	ree ree	Gas Pump Vent or U
	Recorded Gas Line		Church
_	Designated Gas Line (S.U.E.*)		School
	Storm Sewer	•	Park
	Recorded Power Line	• •	Cemetery
	Designated Power Line (S.U.E.*)		Dam
			Sign
	Recorded Telephone Cable		Well
	Designated Telephone Cable (S.U.E.*)	•	The state of the s
	Recorded U/G Telephone Conduit		Small Mine
	Designated U/G Telephone Conduit (S.U.E.*)		Swimming Pool
	Unknown Utility (S.U.E.*)		TO.
	Recorded Television Cable	vv	Loose Surface
	Designated Television Cable (S.U.E.*)		Hard Surface
	Recorded Fiber Optics Cable	F0 F0	Change in Road Su
	Designated Fiber Optics Cable (S.U.E.*)		Curb
	Exist. Water Meter	0	Right of Way Symbol
	U/G Test Hole (S.U.E.*)	· ②	Guard Post
	Abandoned According to U/G Record	_	
	End of Information	E.O.L	Paved Walk
	DOLDED ADVEC C. DRODED	TTO .	Bridge
	BOUNDARIES & PROPER		Box Culvert or Tunne
	State Line		Ferry
	County Line		Culvert
	City Line		Footbridge
	Reservation Line		Trail, Footpath
	Property Line	•	
	Property Line Symbol	· PL	Light House
	Exist. Iron Pin	O EIP	
	Property Corner	+	Single Tree
	Property Monument	ECM	Single Shrub
	Property Number	(123)	Hedge
	Parcel Number Fence Line	(<u>6</u>)	Woods Line
	Existing Wetland Boundaries	WW & ISBW	Orchard
	High Quality Wetland Boundary		Vineyard
	Medium Quality Wetland Boundaries		,
,	Low Quality Wetland Boundaries		Standard Gauge
	Proposed Wetland Boundaries		
	Existing Endangered Animal Boundaries		RR Signal Milepost
	Existing Endangered Plant Boundaries		Switch

BUILDINGS & OTHER CULTURE Foundations . Area Outline Gas Pump Ventor U/G Tank Cap Small Mine Swimming Pool **TOPOGRAPHY** Loose Surface Hard Surface Change in Road Surface Right of Way Symbol Guard Post Bridge Box Culvert or Tunnel

VEGETATION

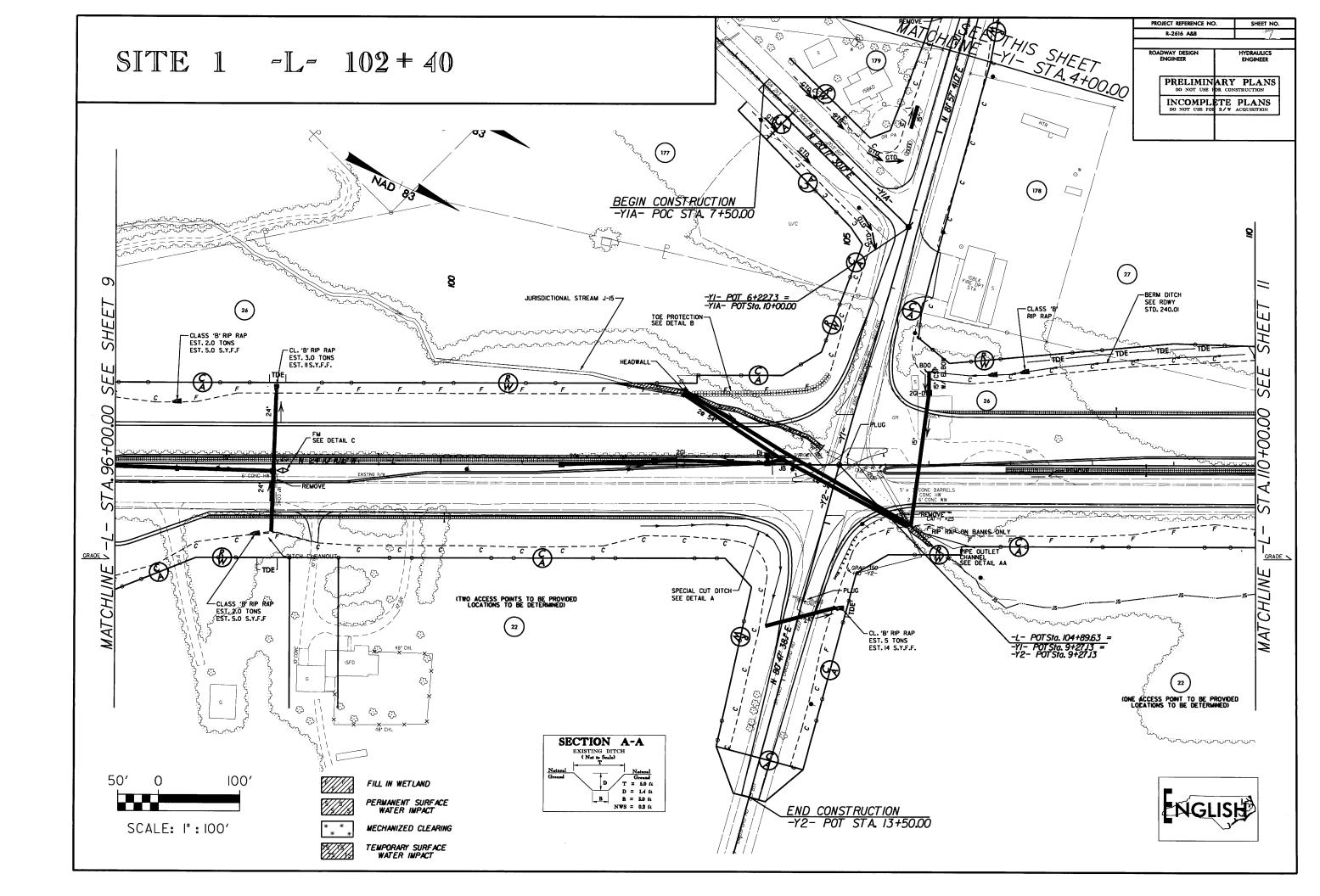
RAILROADS

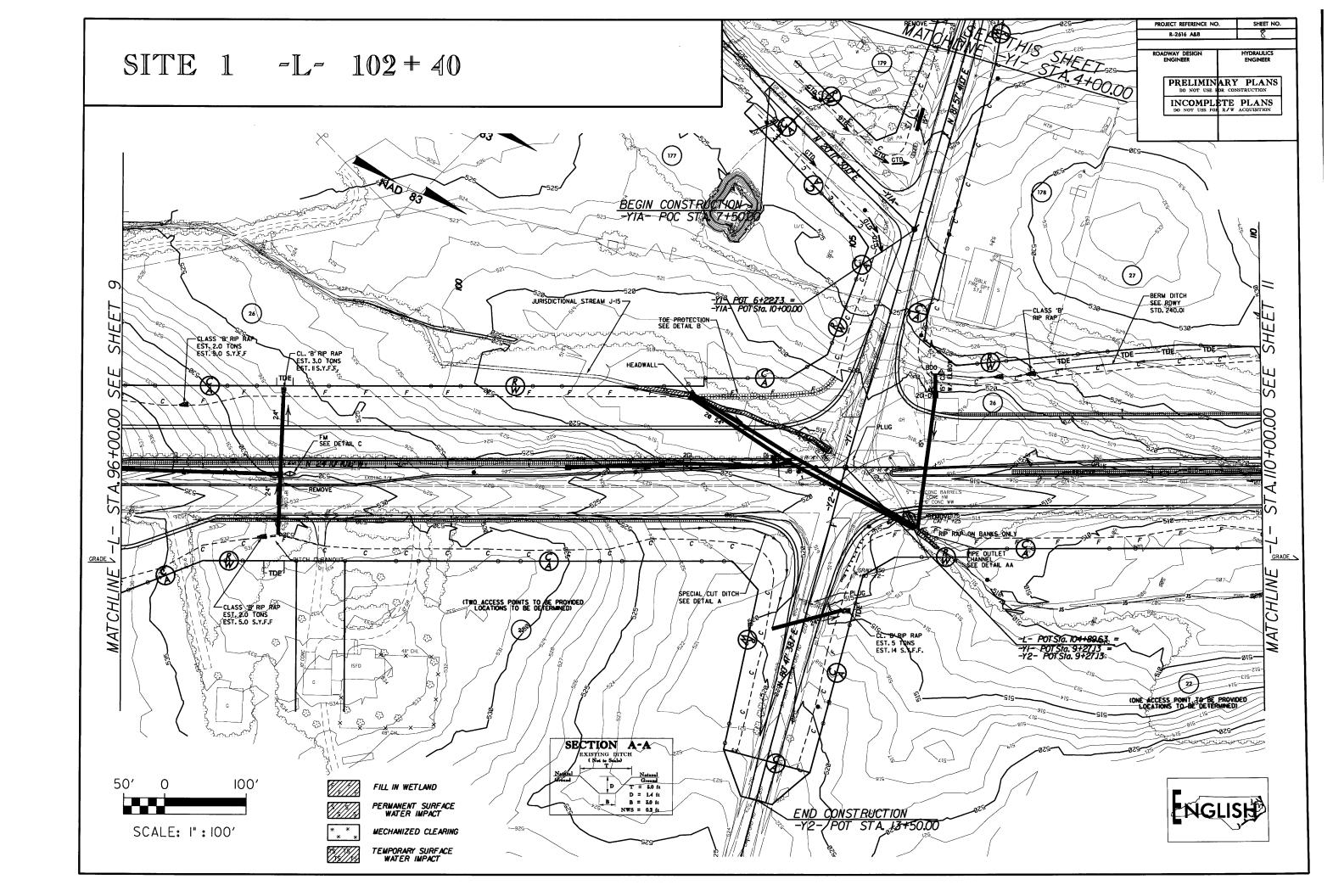
Bridge Wing Wall, Head Wall

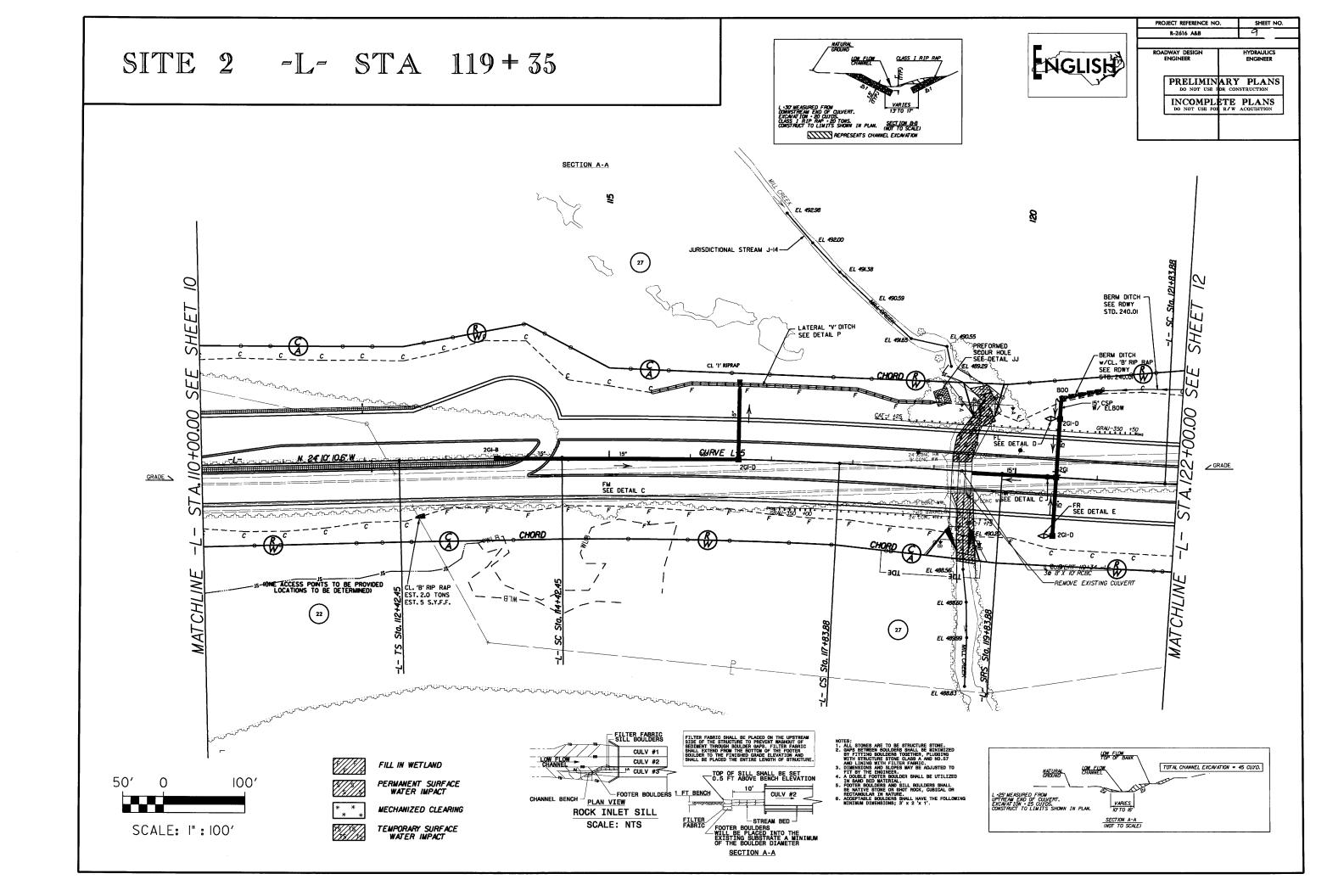
and End Wall

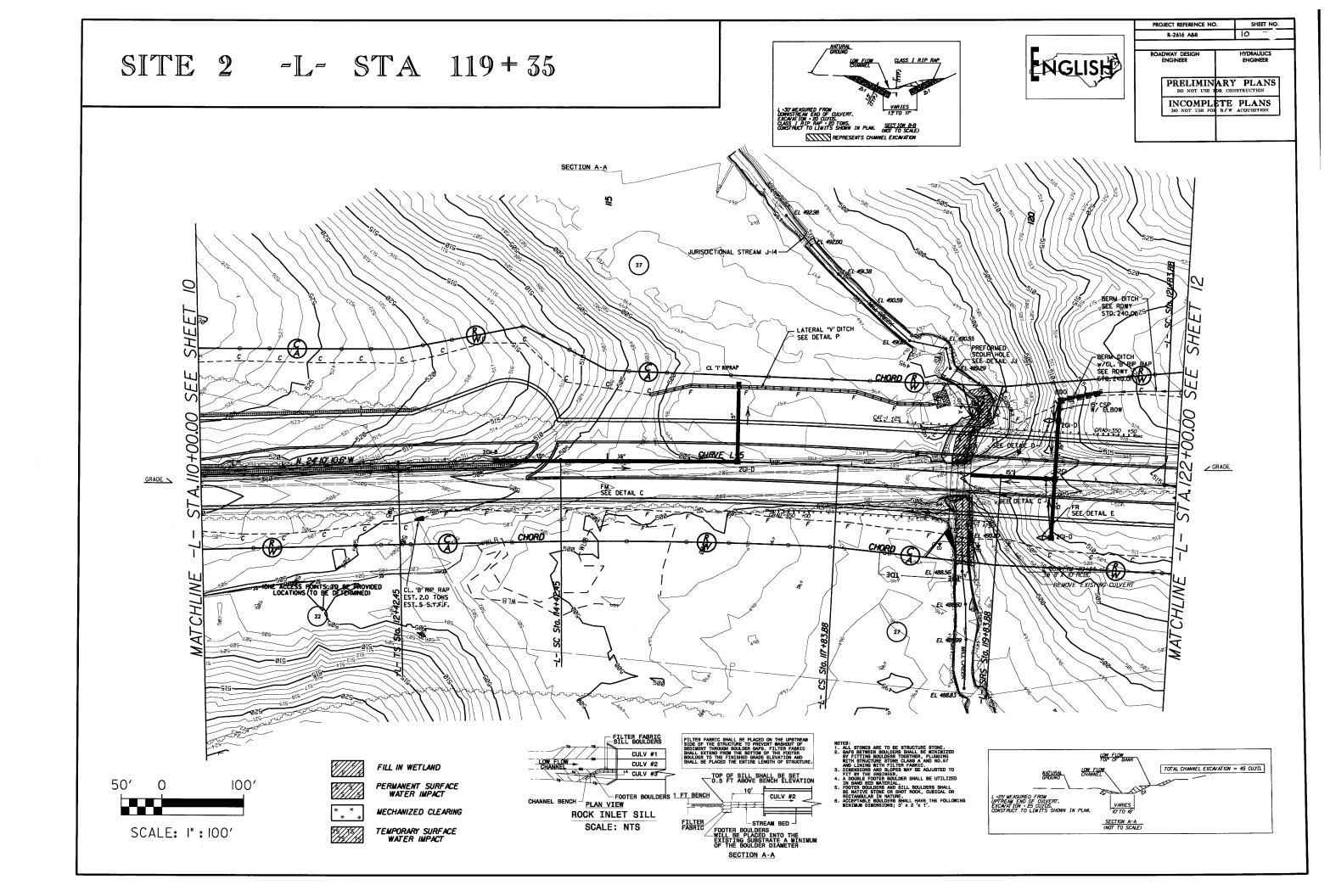
SWITCH

**







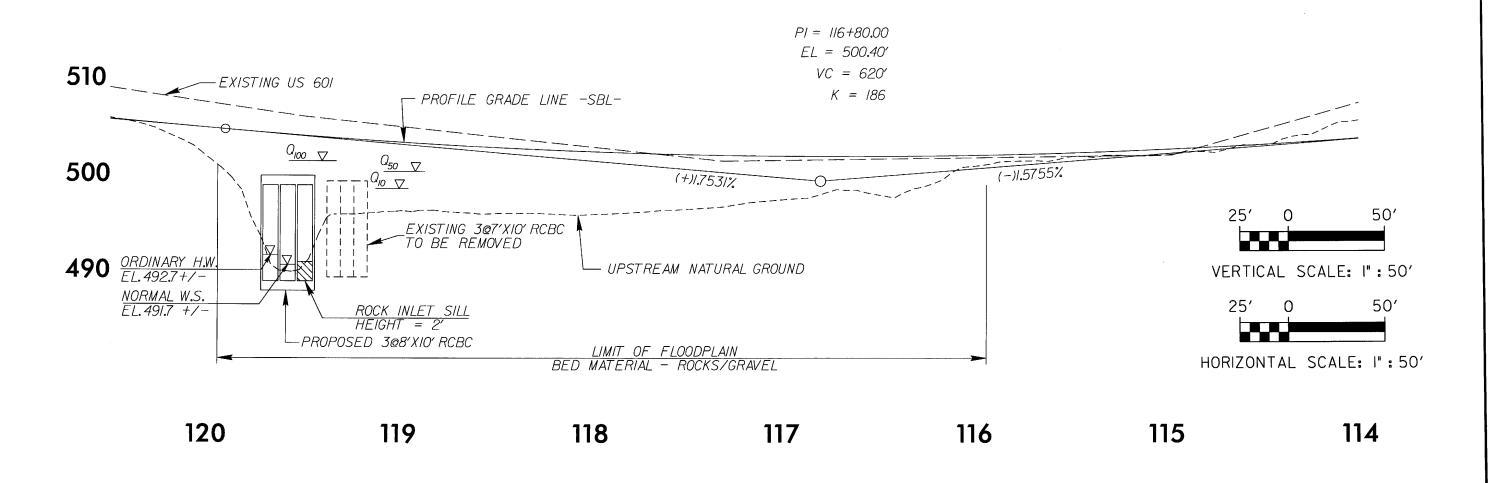


SITE 2 -L- STA 119 + 35

ROADWAY DESIGN HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOI R/W ACQUISITION





SITE 2 -L- STA 119 + 35

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

R-2616 A&B

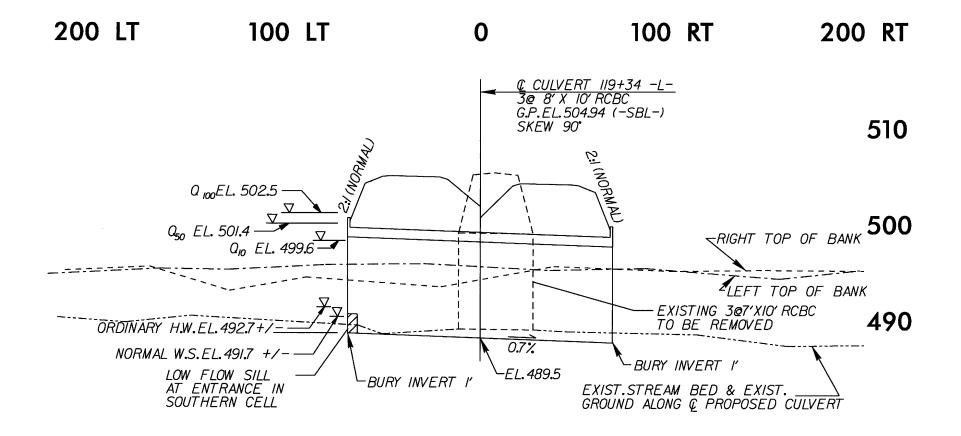
| Z

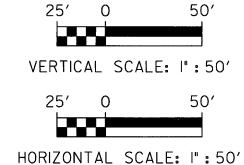
ROADWAY DESIGN
ENGINEER

| HYDRAULICS
ENGINEER

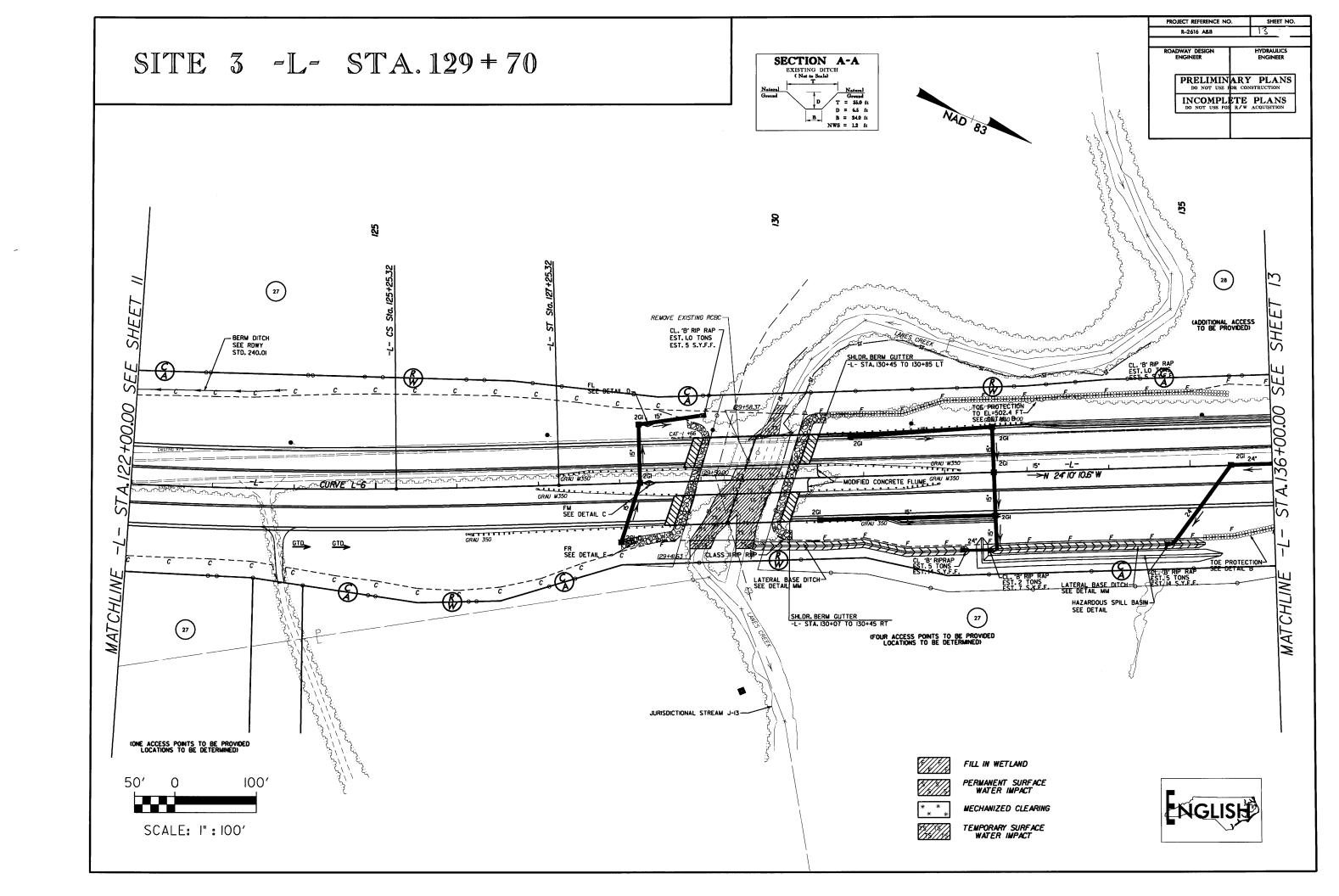
| PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

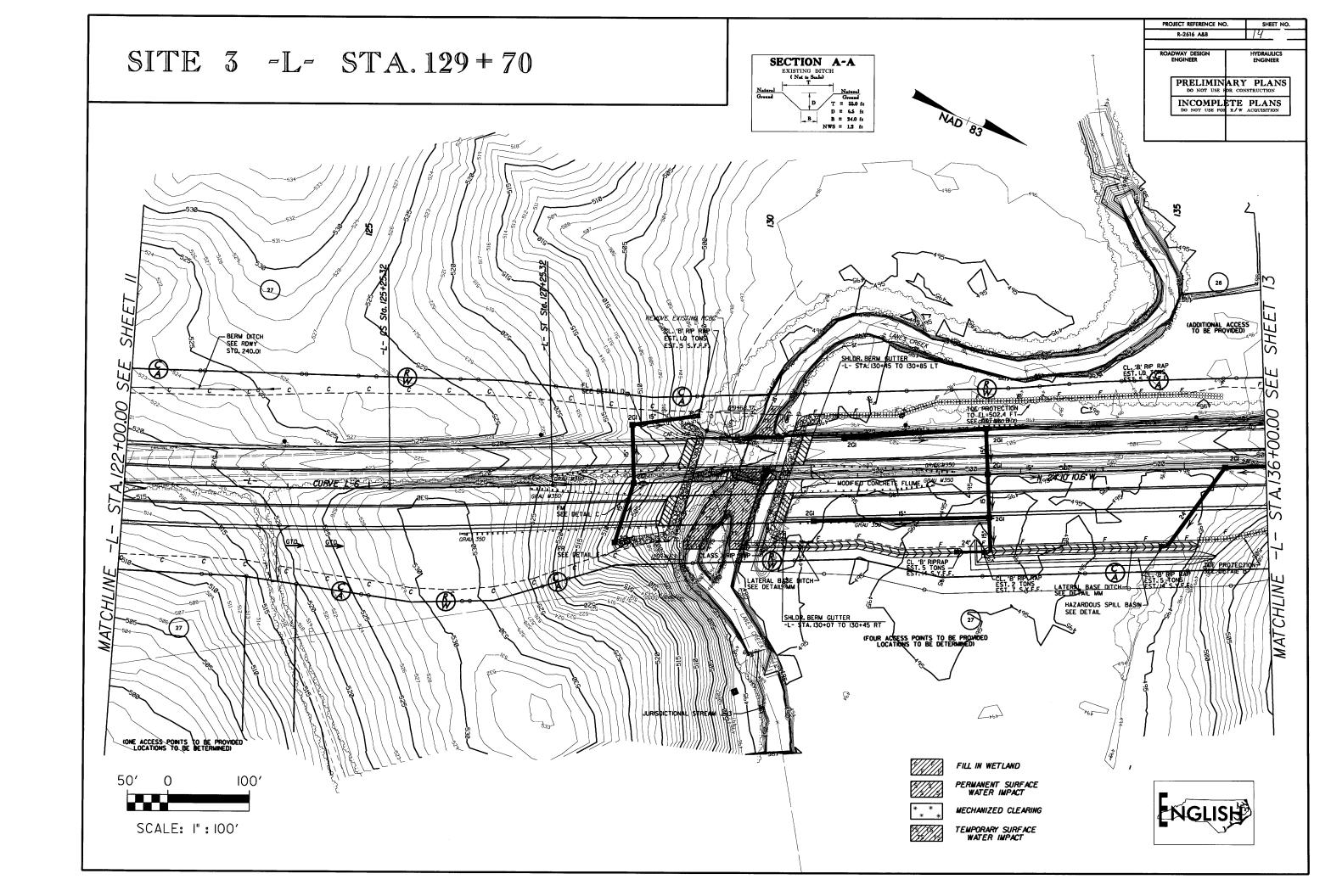
| INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION











SITE 3 -L- STA 129 + 70 PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOI R/W ACQUISITION 25′ 0 50' VERTICAL SCALE: I": 50' 50' 25' 0 520 HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1":50' € STA. 129+41.63 -L- (23' RT.) PI = 132+90.00 EL = 499.87' VC = 600' K = 142 2 SPANS @ 65' 45" P/S CONCRETE GIRDERS SKEW 110° 510 PROFILE GRADE LINE NBL NBL G.P. ELEV. 506.47 Q₁₀₀ EL. = 500.7 Q₅₀ EL. =499.9 500 ∇ (+)2.3208% (-)1.9067% O.H.W.EL. N.W.S.EL. 489.9± 488.9± 1.5:1 SLOPE NORMAL TO CAP NATURAL GROUND RIGHT 490 CLASS II RIP RAP (TYP.) BED MATERIAL - ROCKS/GRAVEL NO SCUPPERS ARE REQUIRED FOR NORTH BOUND LANES BRIGE. 480 NORTH BOUND LANES BRIDGE 128 134 135 129 130 131 132 133

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. R-2616 A&B SITE 3 -L-STA 129 + 70

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

R-2616 A&B

| (c) |

ROADWAY DESIGN HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

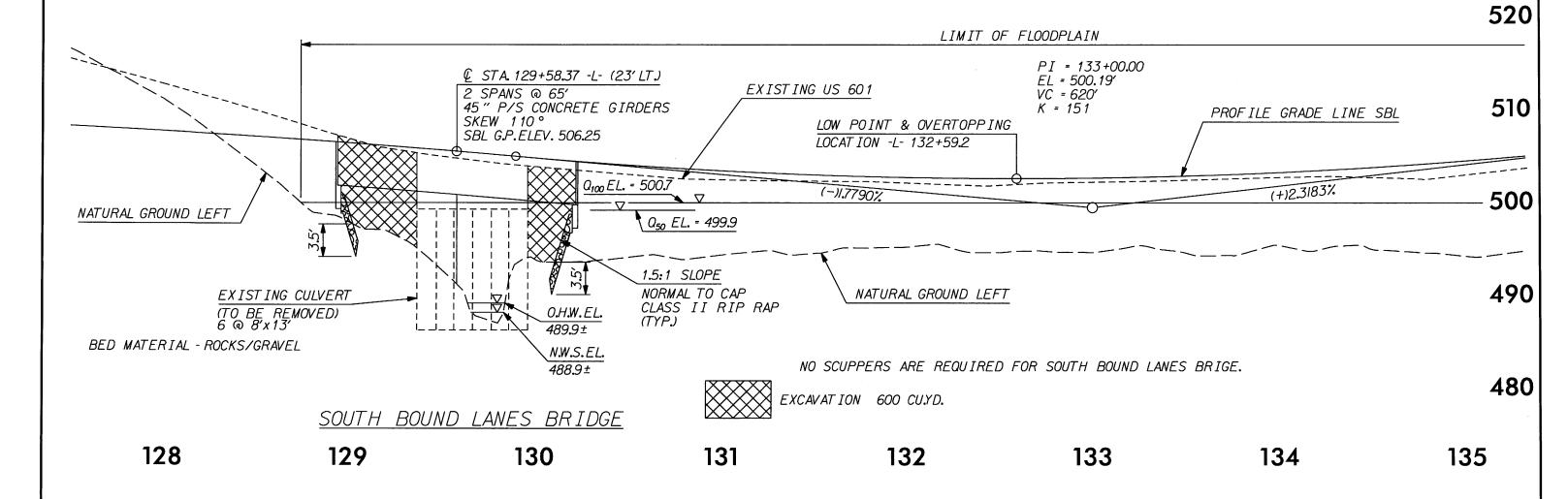
INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION



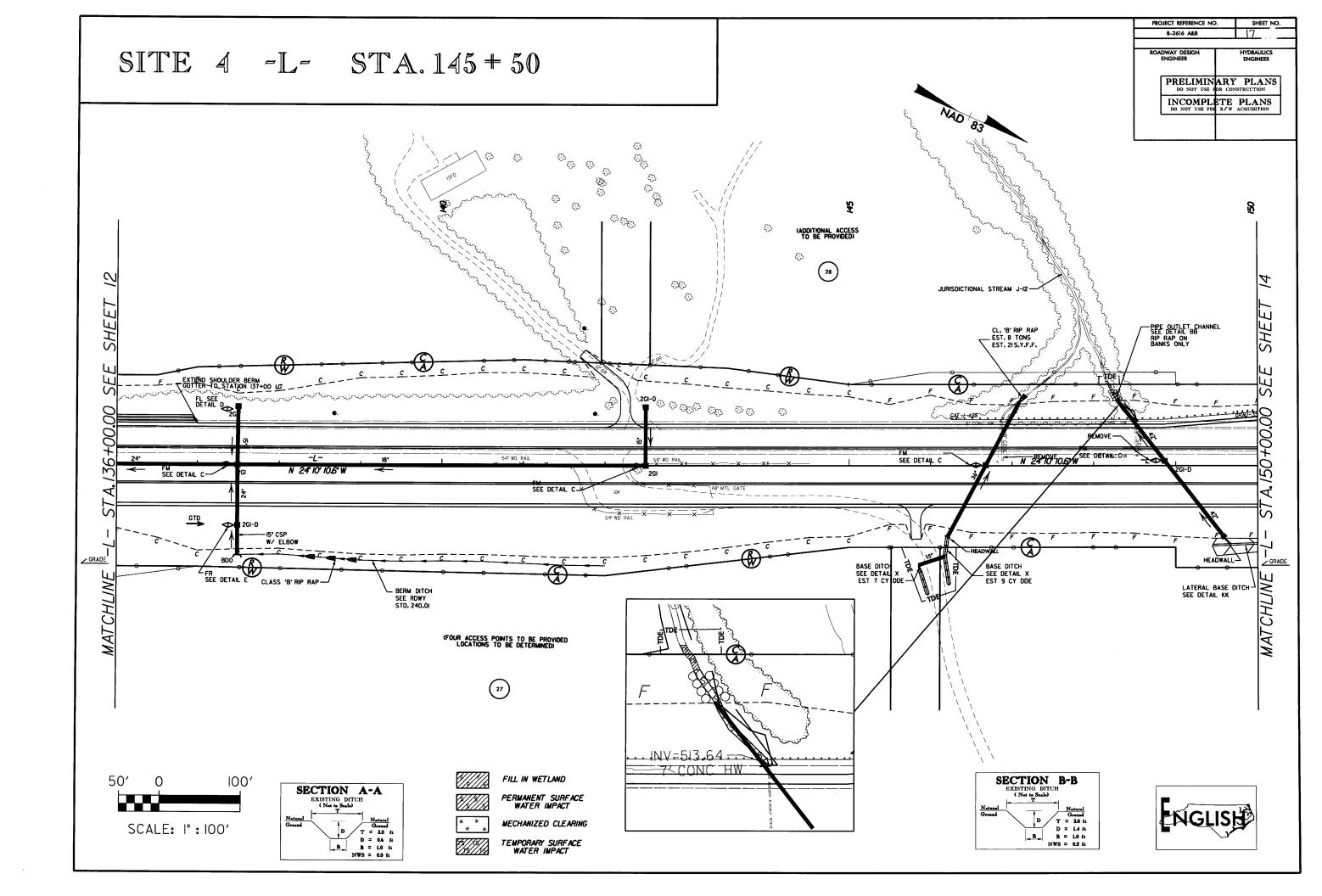
VERTICAL SCALE: 1":50'

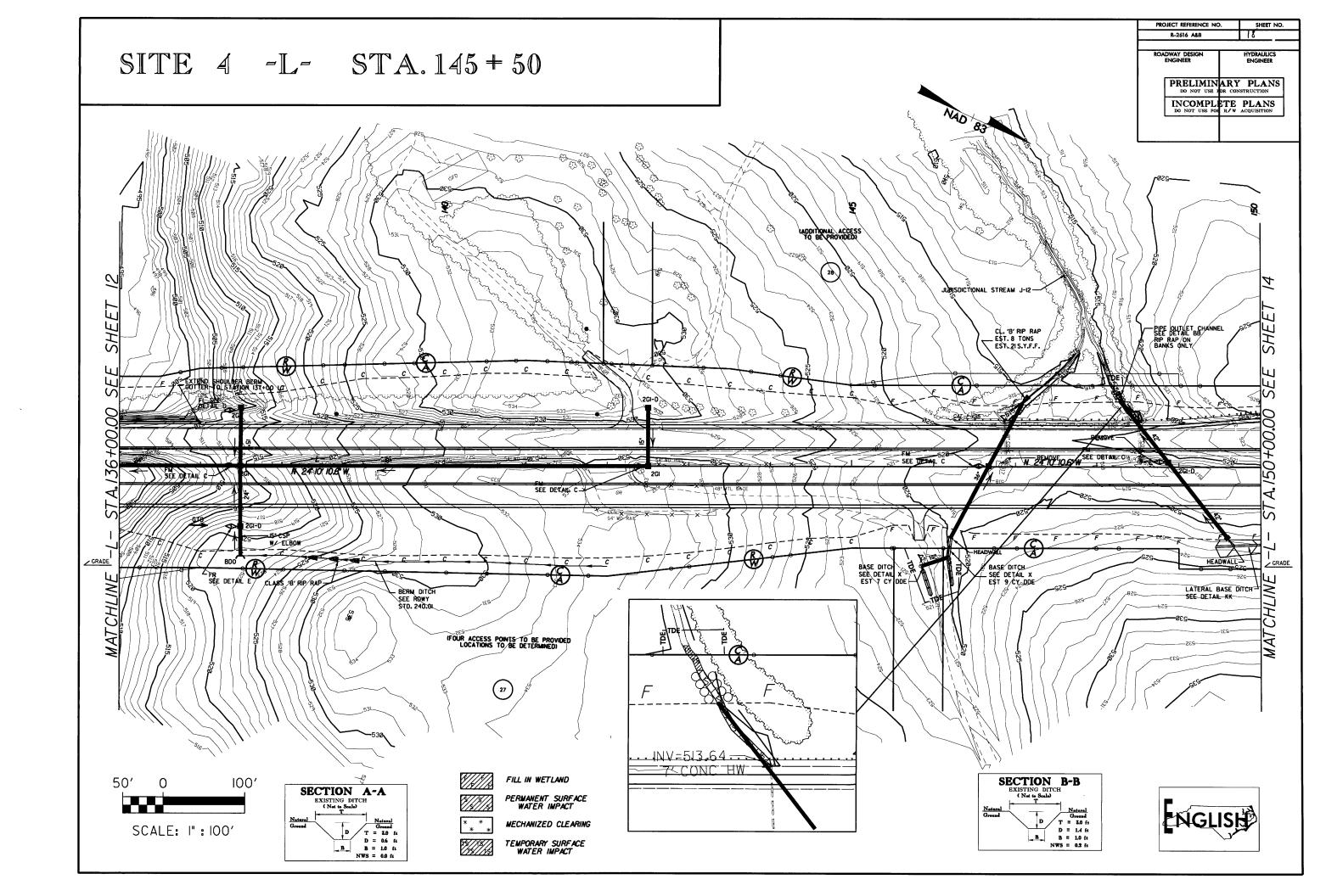


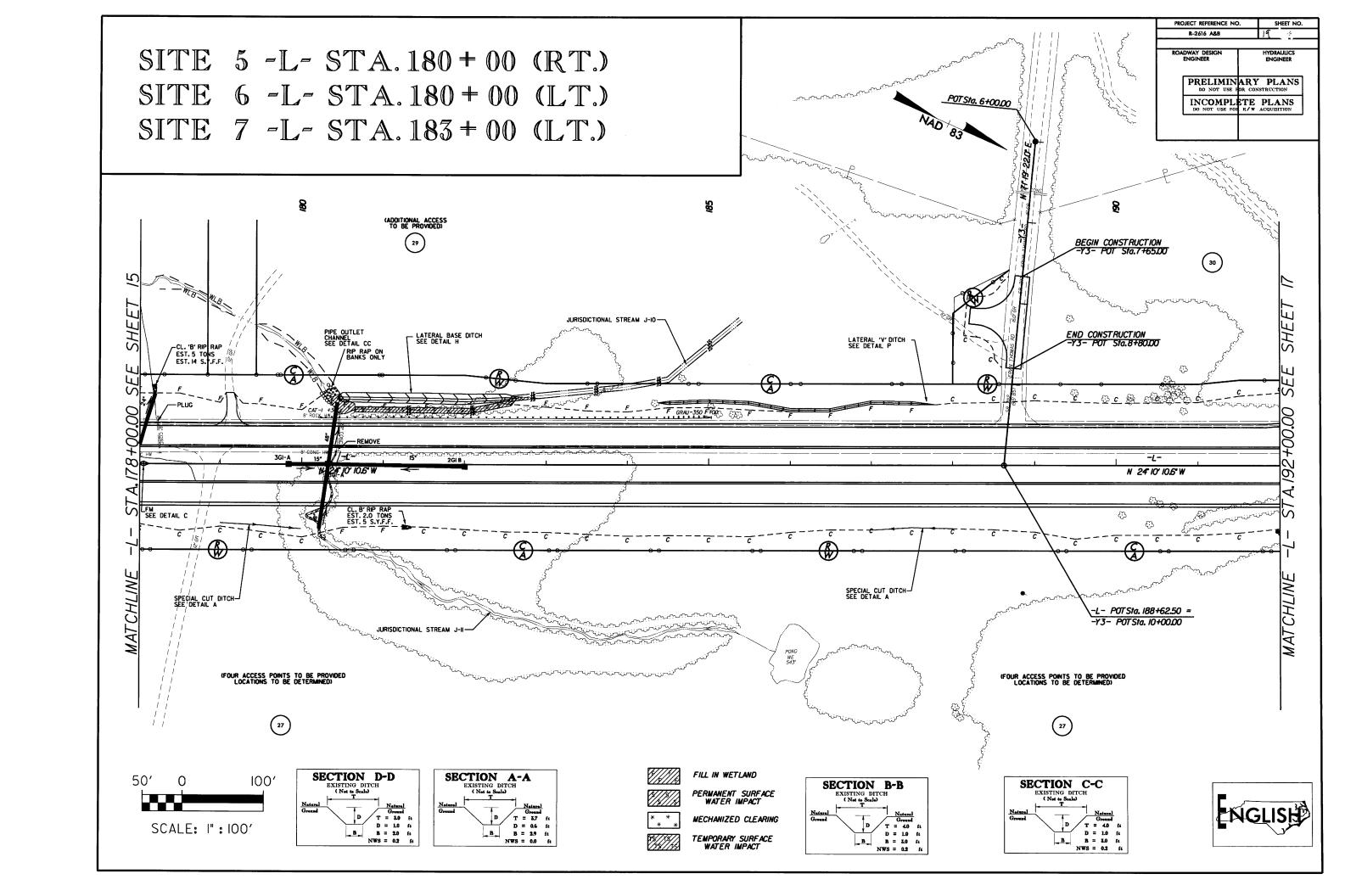
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1":50'

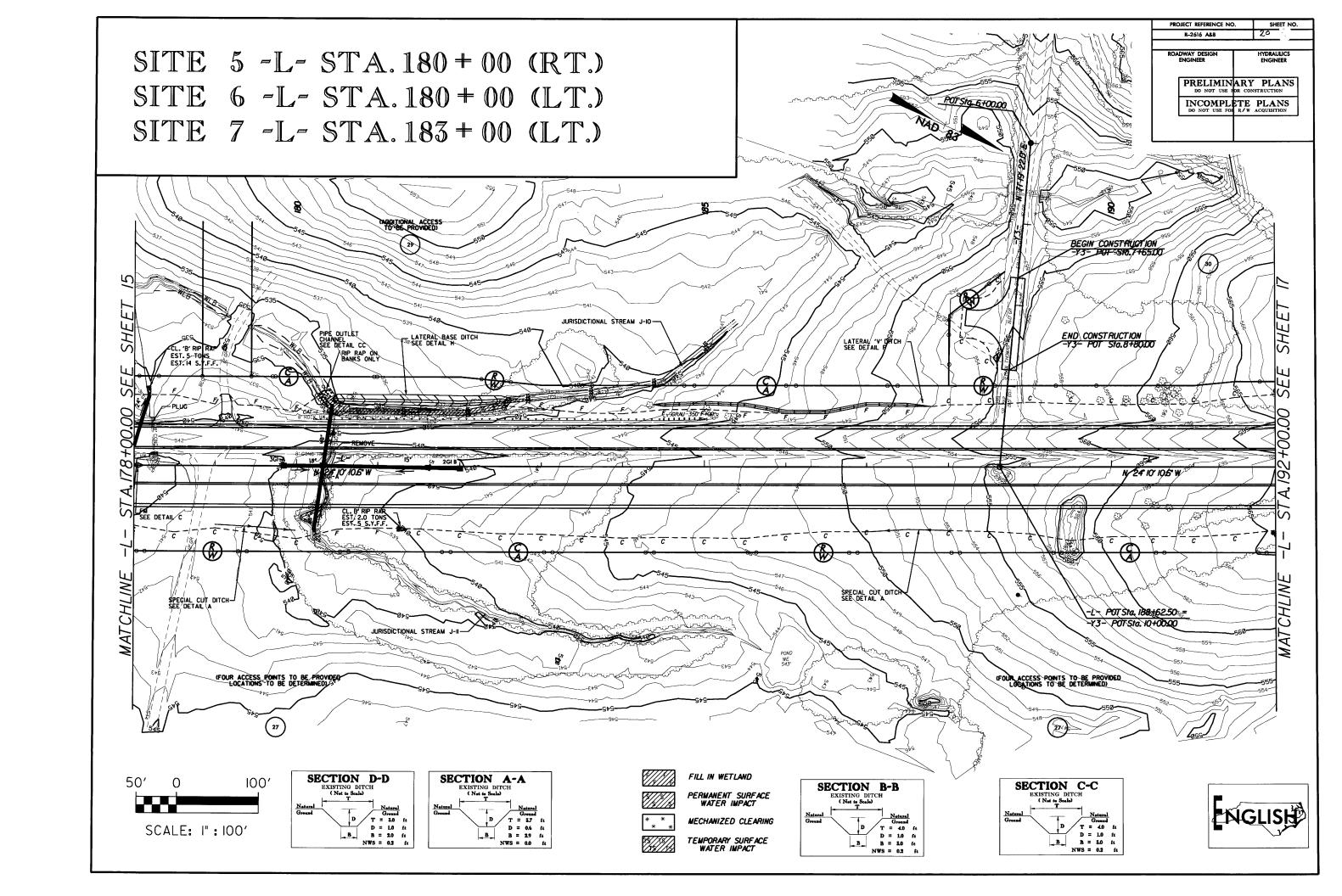


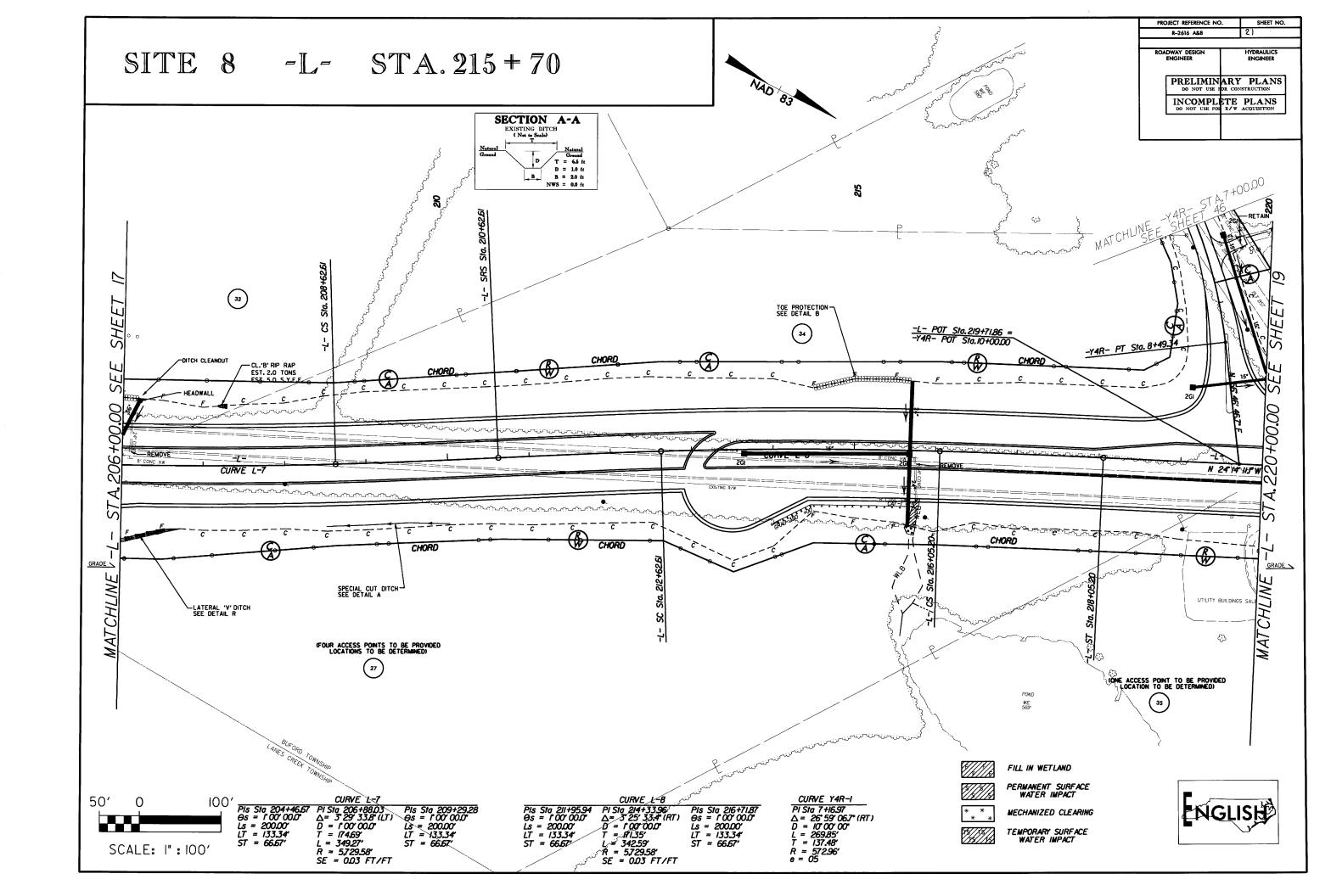


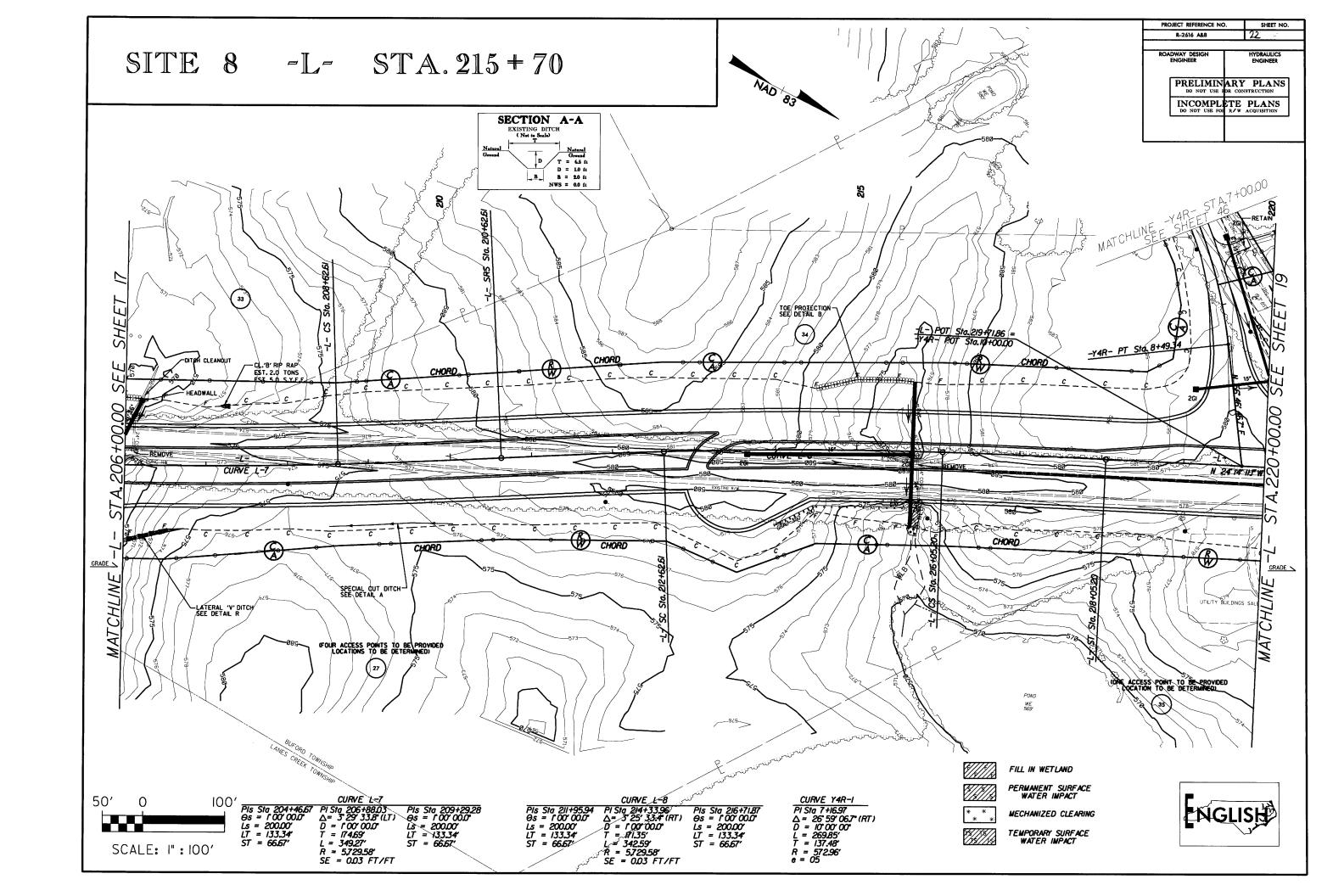


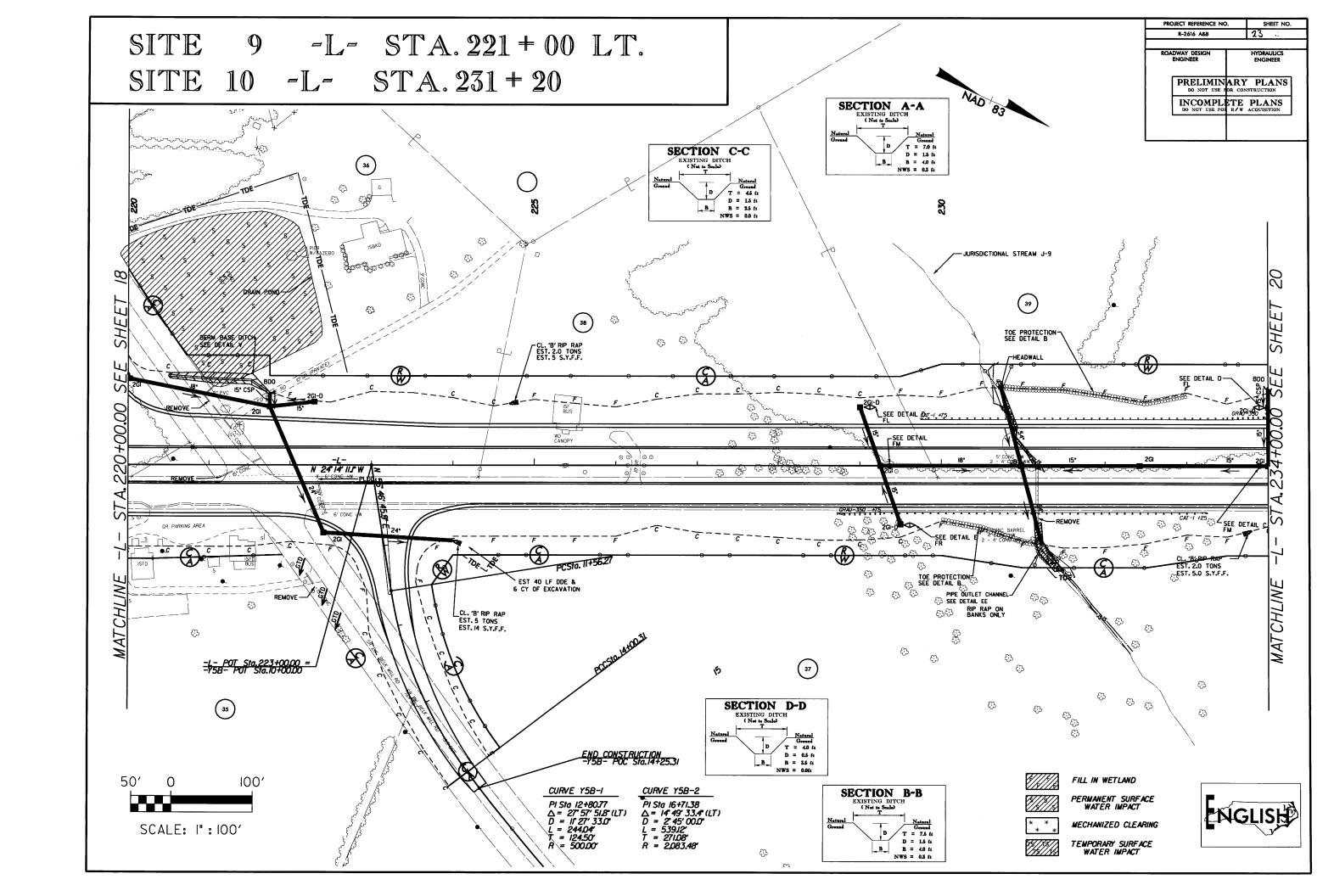


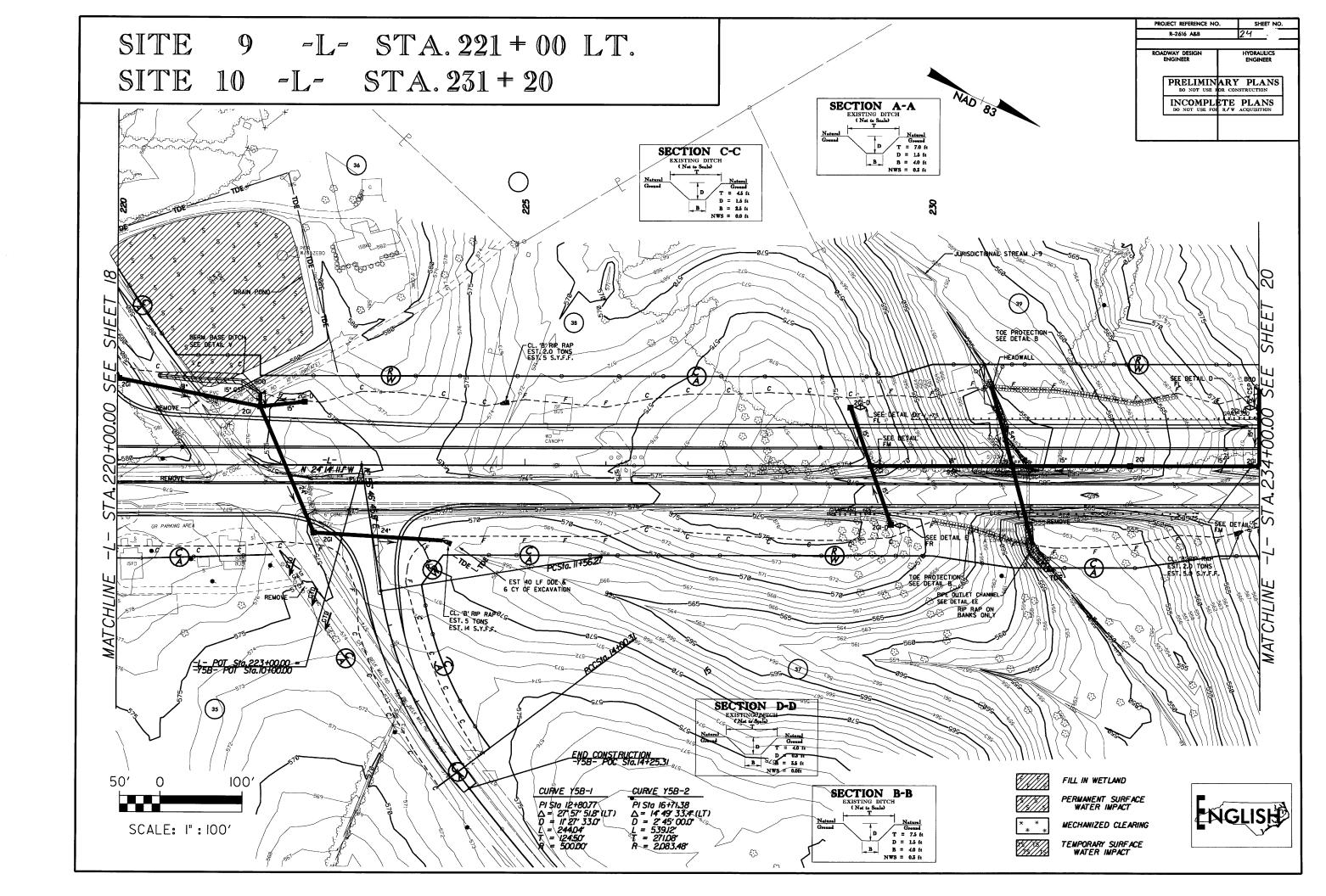


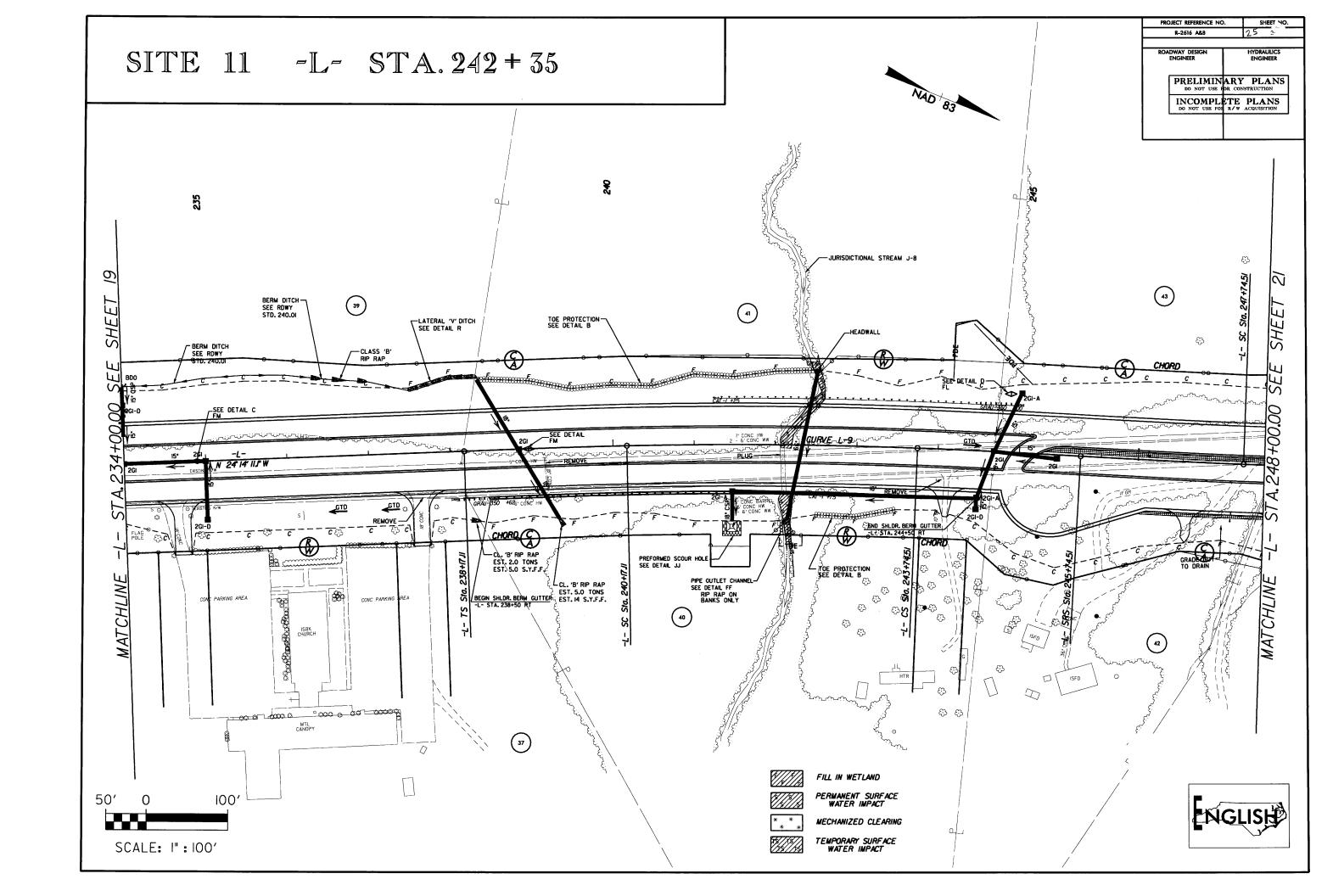


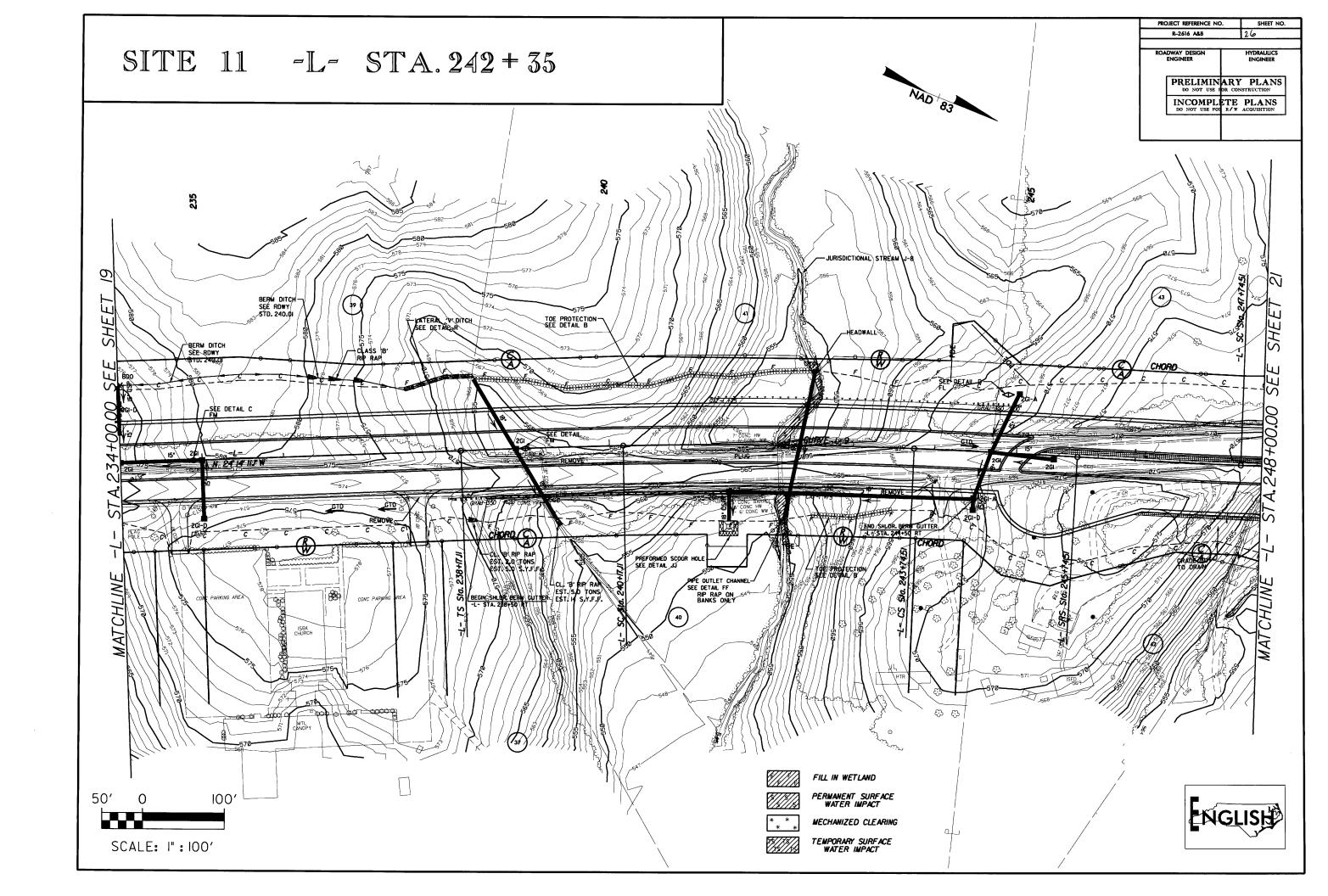




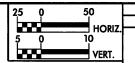








SITE 11 -L- STA. 242 + 35



PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

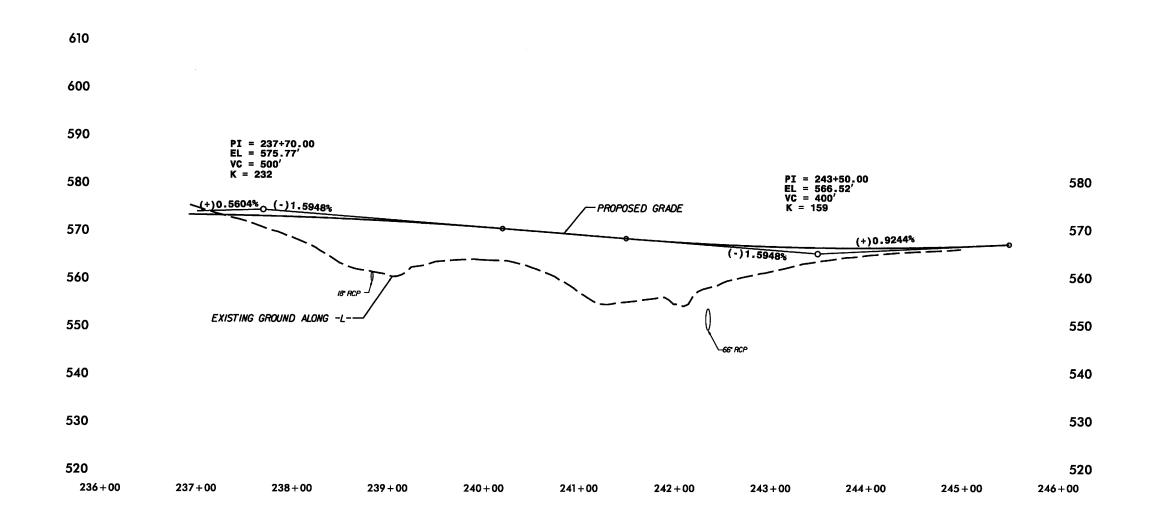
R-2616A&B

R-2616A&B

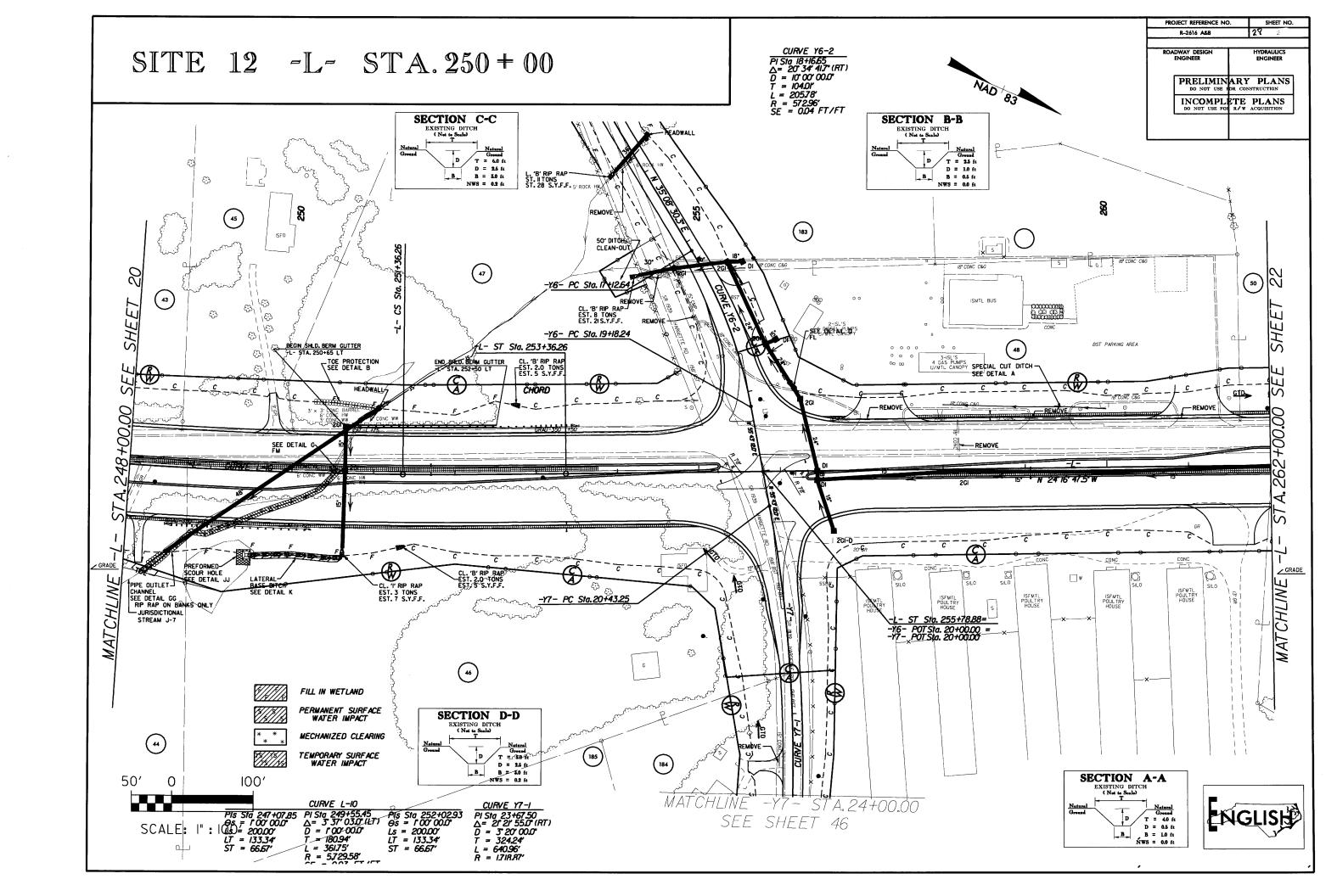
ROADWAY DESIGN
ENGINEER

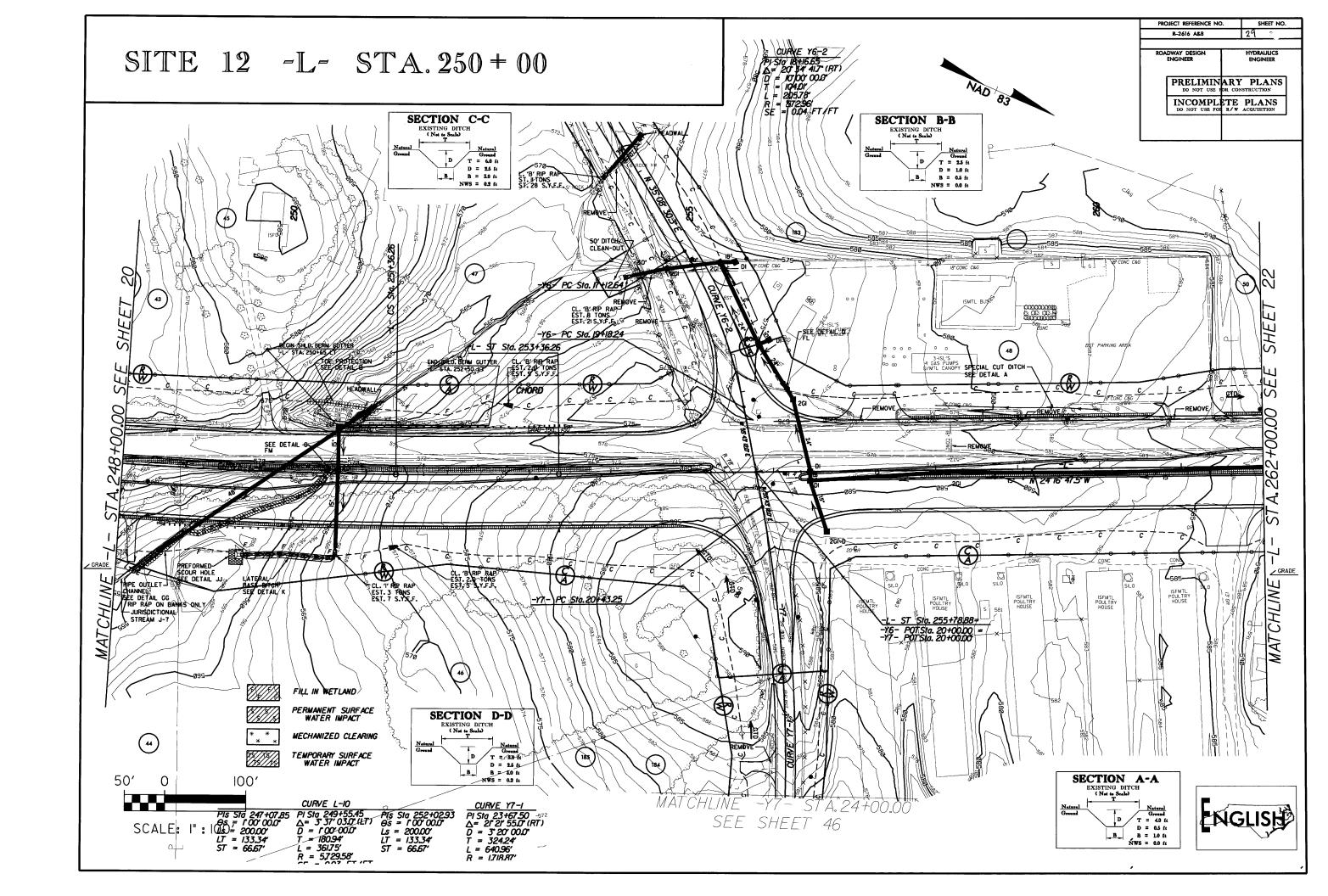
PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR X/W ACQUISITION



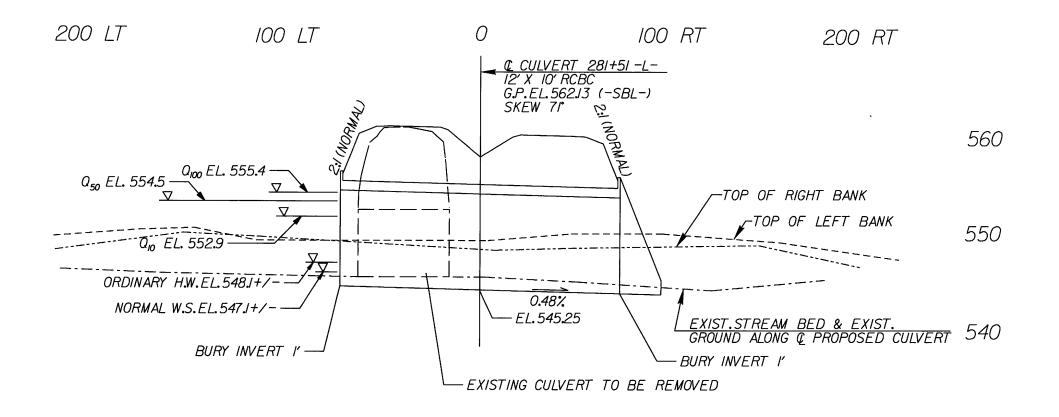


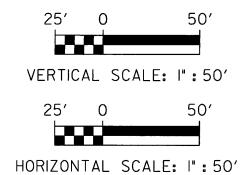




SITE 12 -L- STA 281 + 50

PROJECT REFERENCE NO). SHEET NO.
R-2616 A&B	30
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	HYDRAULICS Engineer
	ARY PLANS OR CONSTRUCTION
	ETE PLANS
-	







SITE 12 -L- STA 281 + 50

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

R-2616 A&B

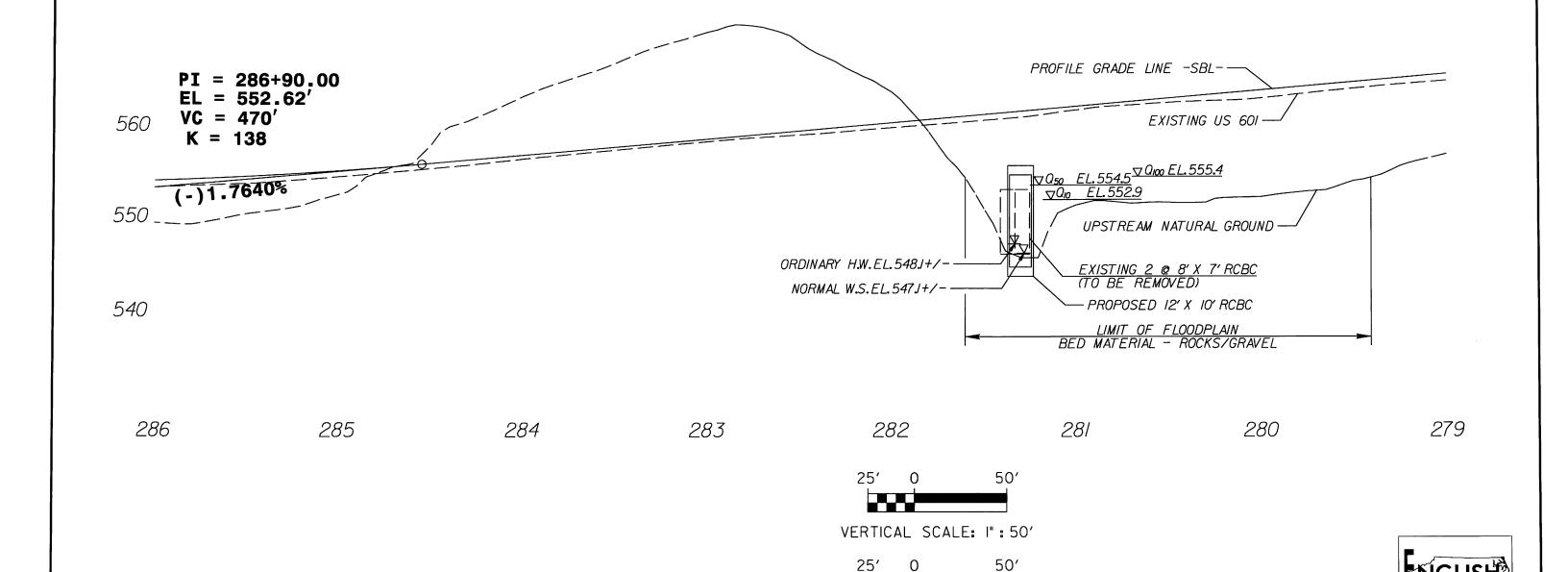
ST

ROADWAY DESIGN
ENGINEER

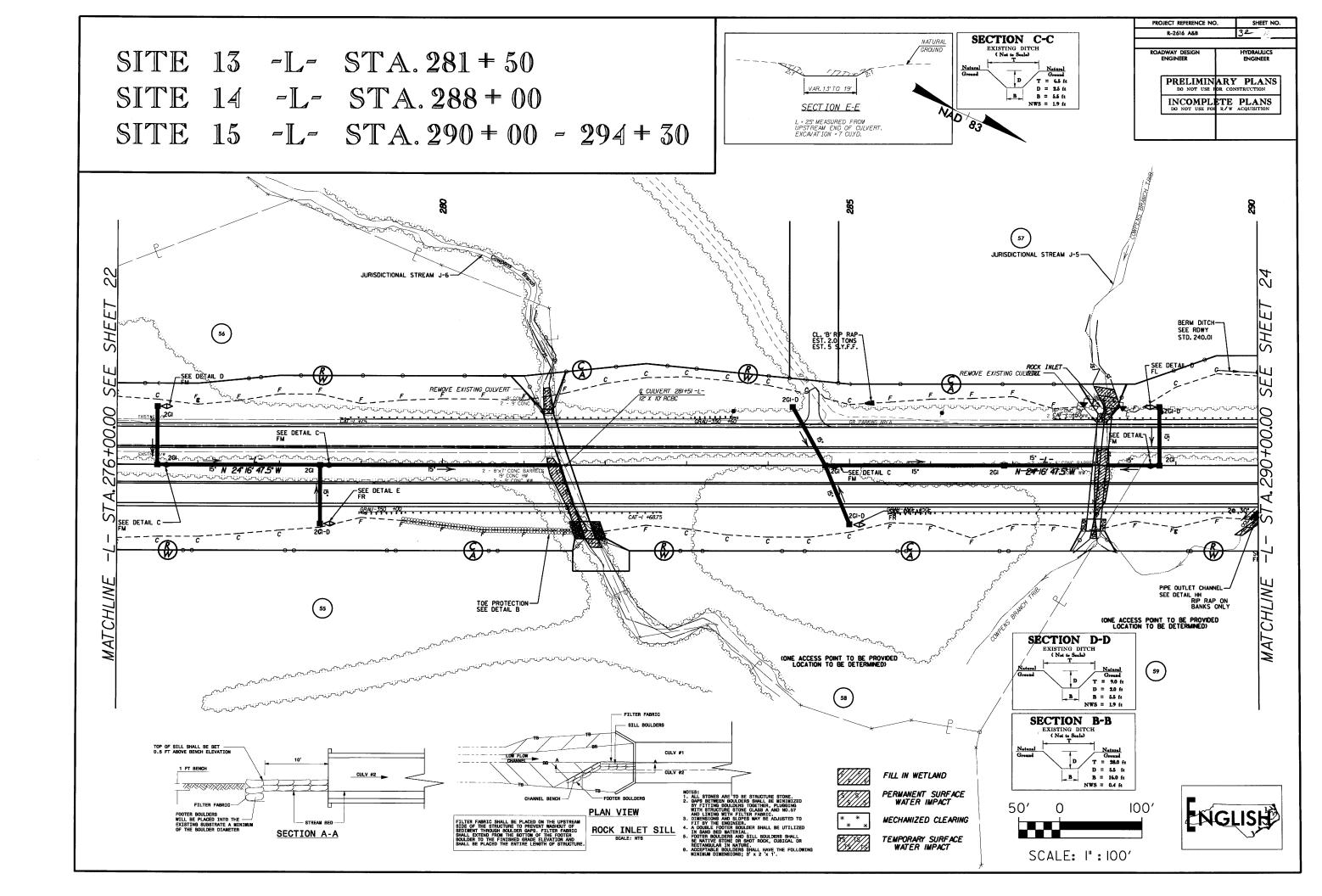
HYDRAULICS
ENGINEER

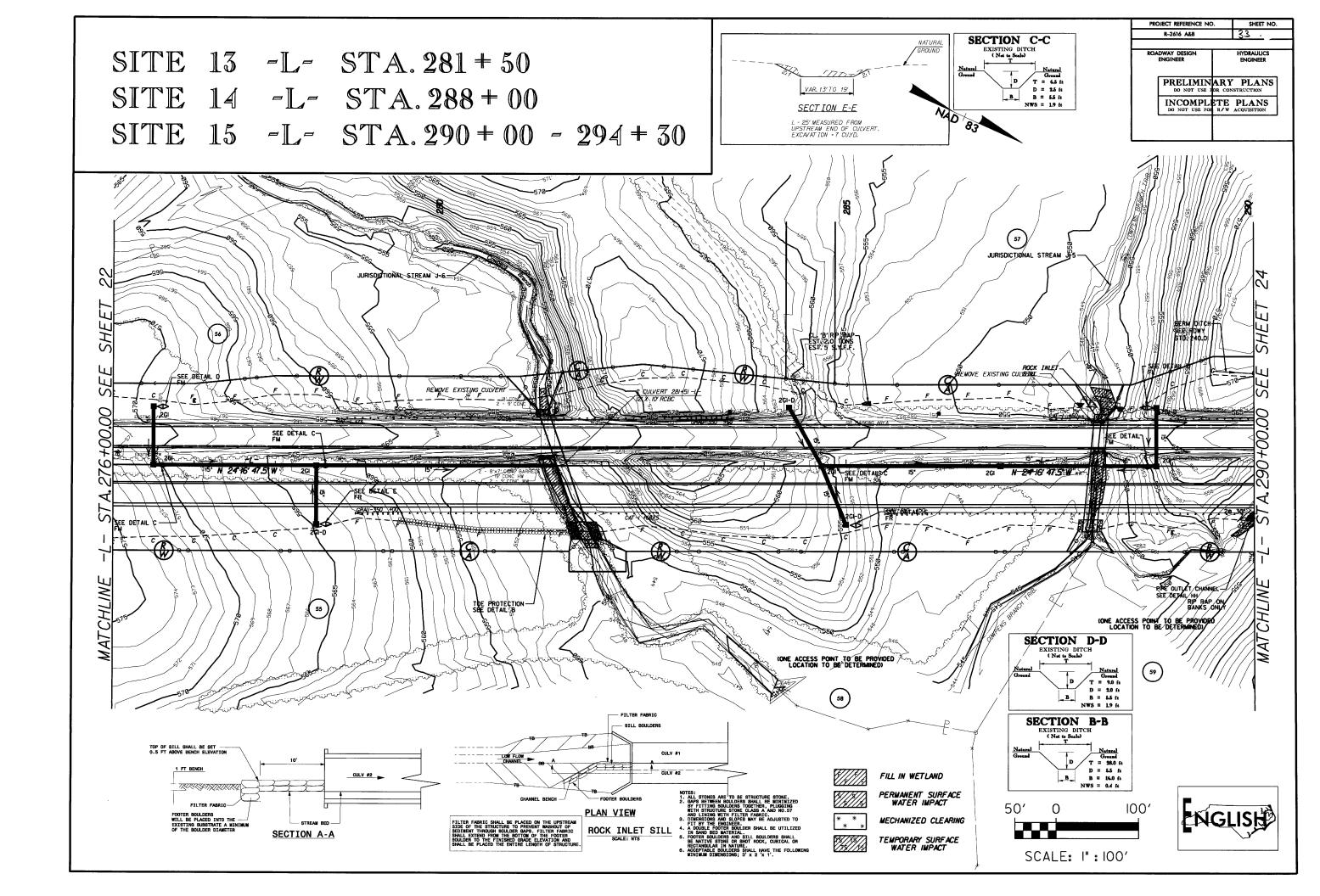
PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION



HORIZONTAL SCALE: I": 50'





SITE 14 -L- STA 288 + 00

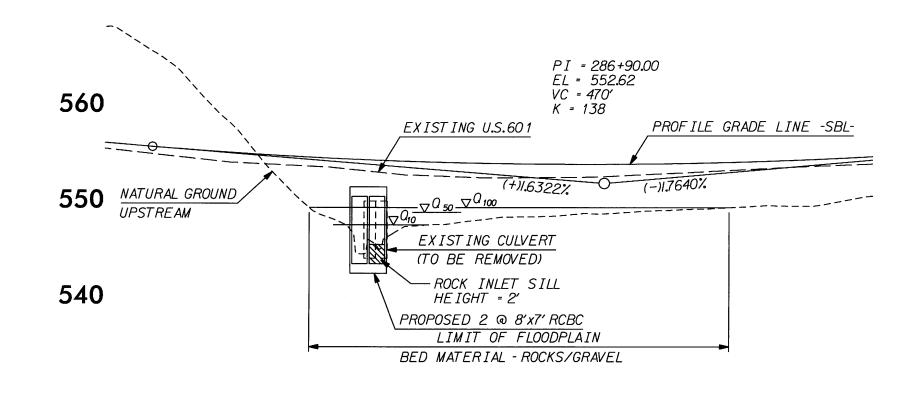
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

R-2616 A&B 34

ROADWAY DESIGN HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION

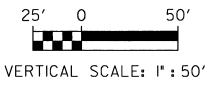


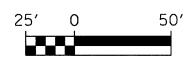
289

288

287

286



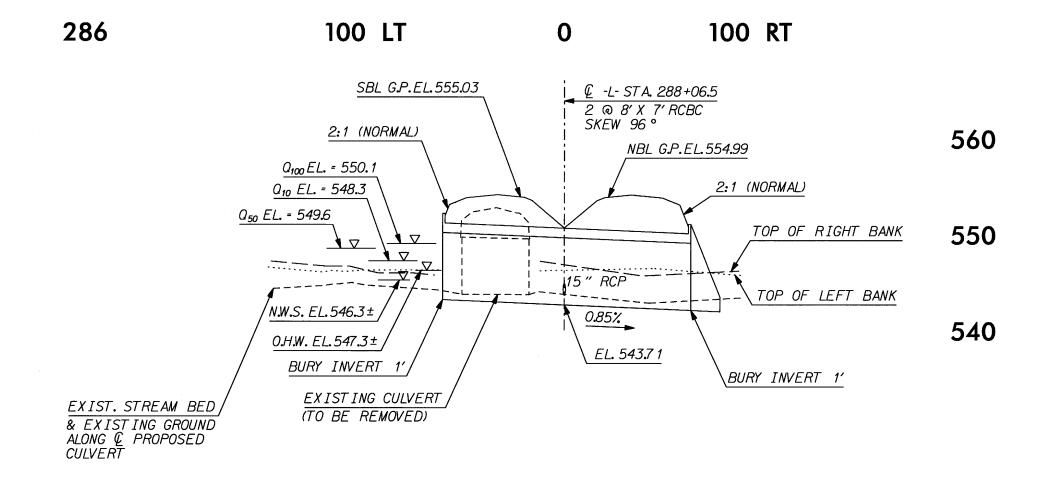


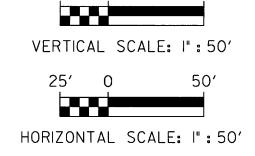
HORIZONTAL SCALE: I":50'



SITE 14 -L- STA 288 + 00

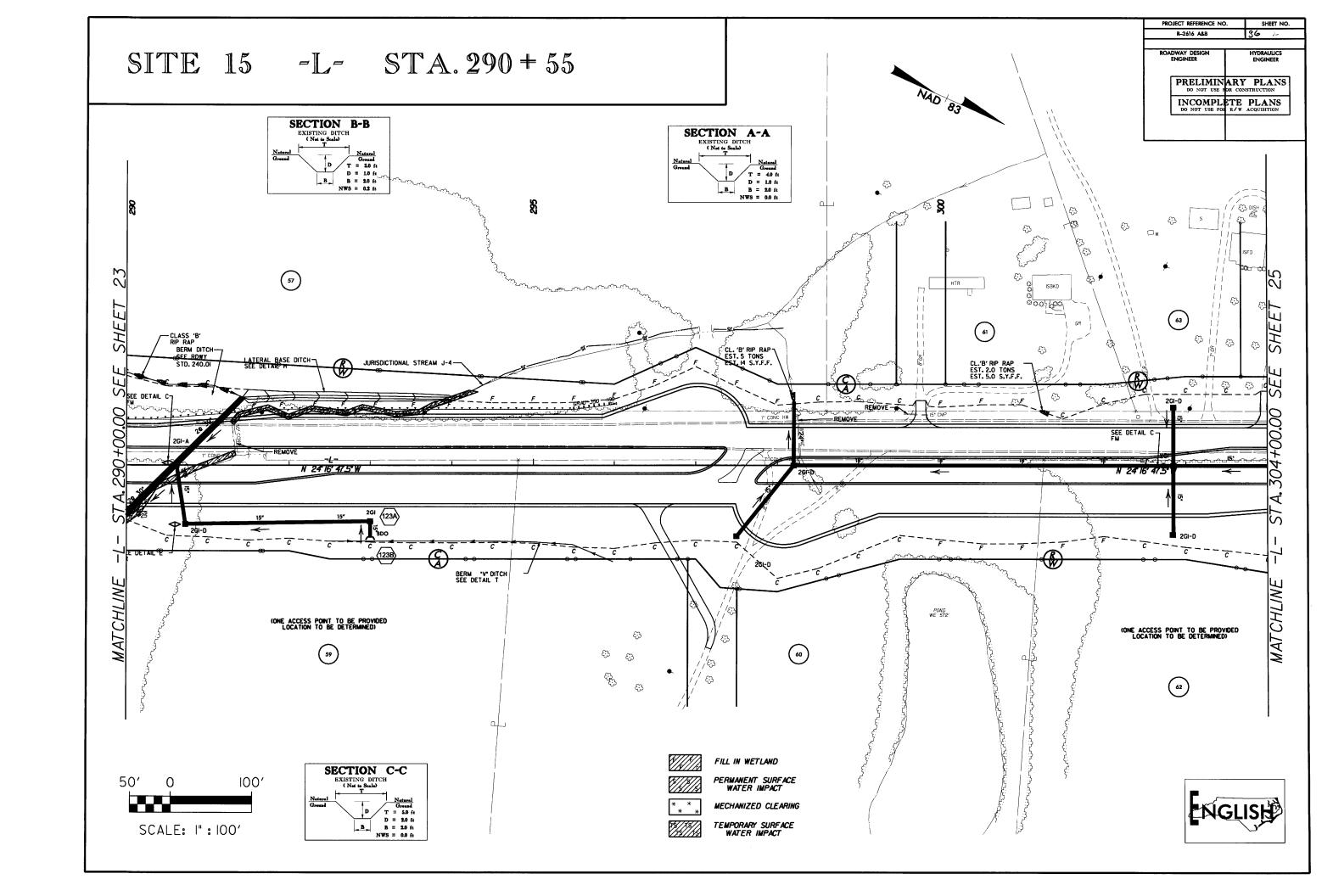
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	. SHEET NO
R-2616 A&B	35
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	HYDRAULICS ENGINEER
	ARY PLANS DR CONSTRUCTION
	TE PLANS

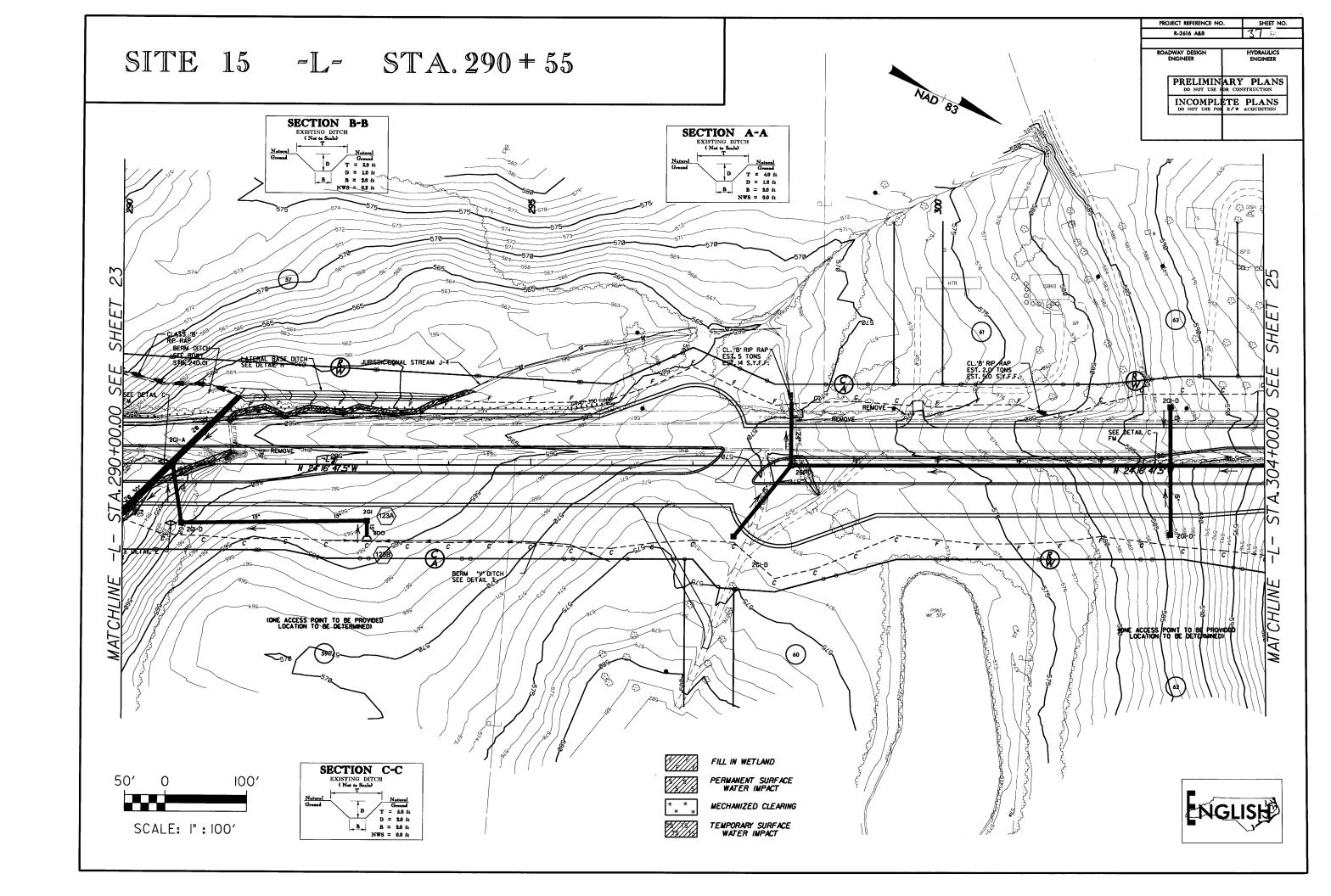


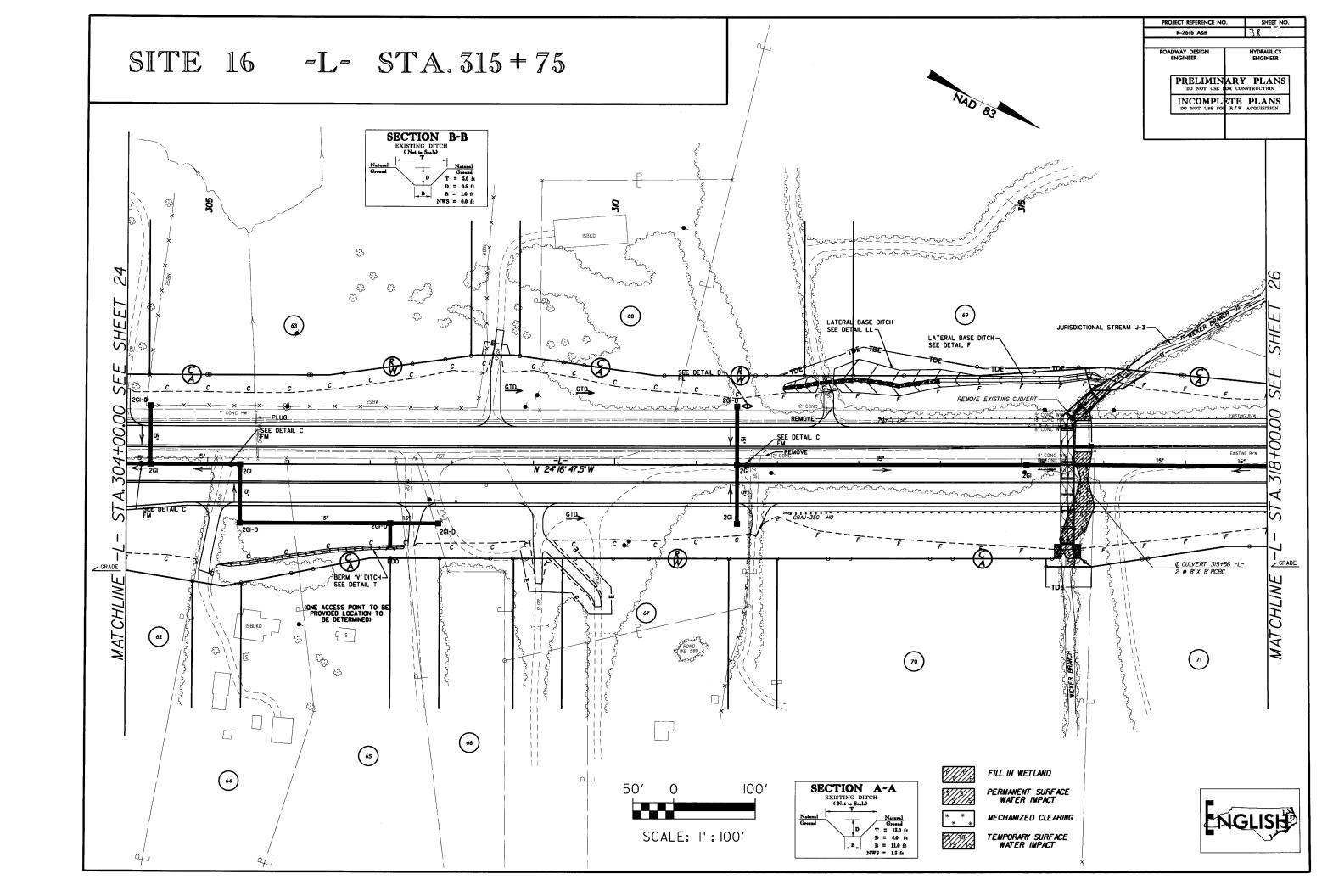


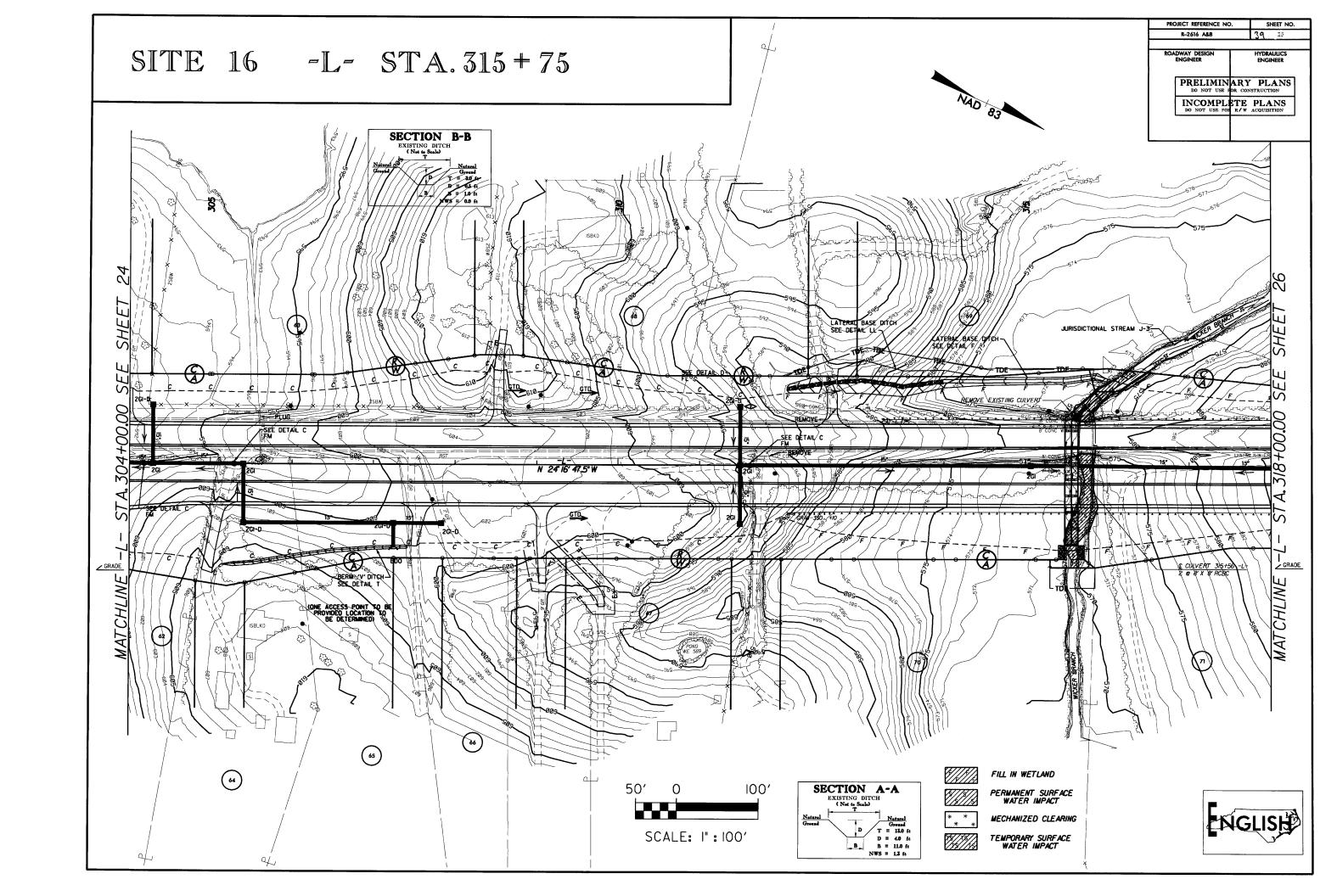
50'











SITE 16 -L- STA 315 + 75

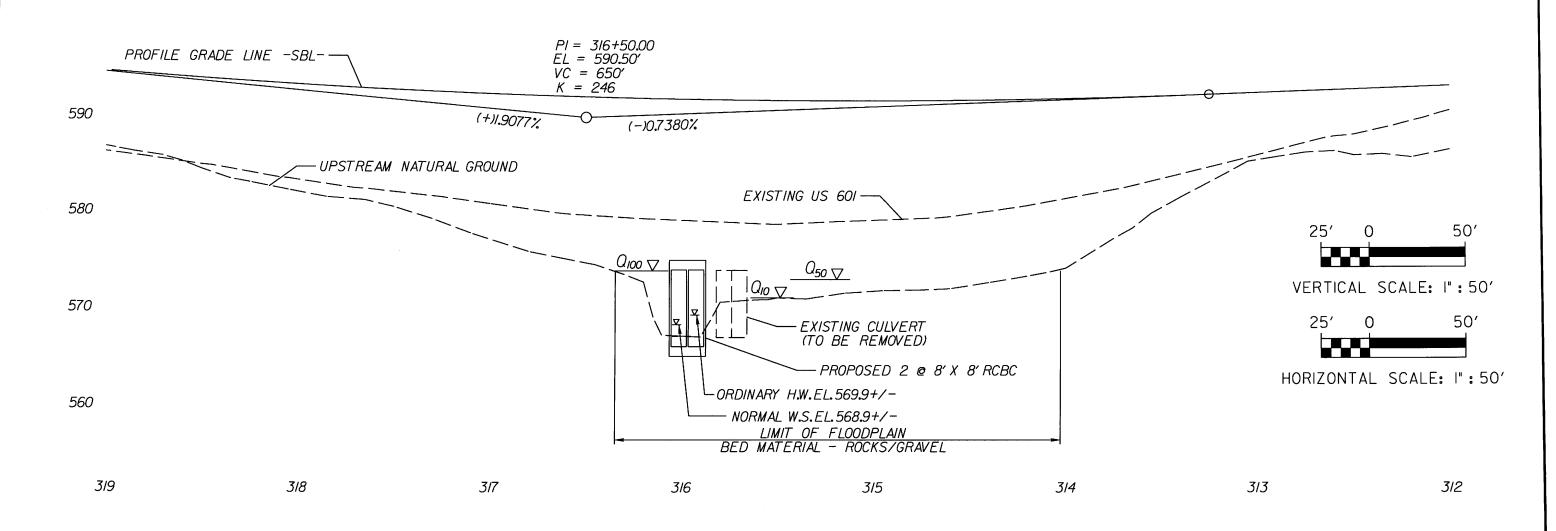
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

R-2616 A&B

COLUMN STATE OF THE PLANS DO NOT USE FOR ROUSETION

PRELIMINARY PLANS DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

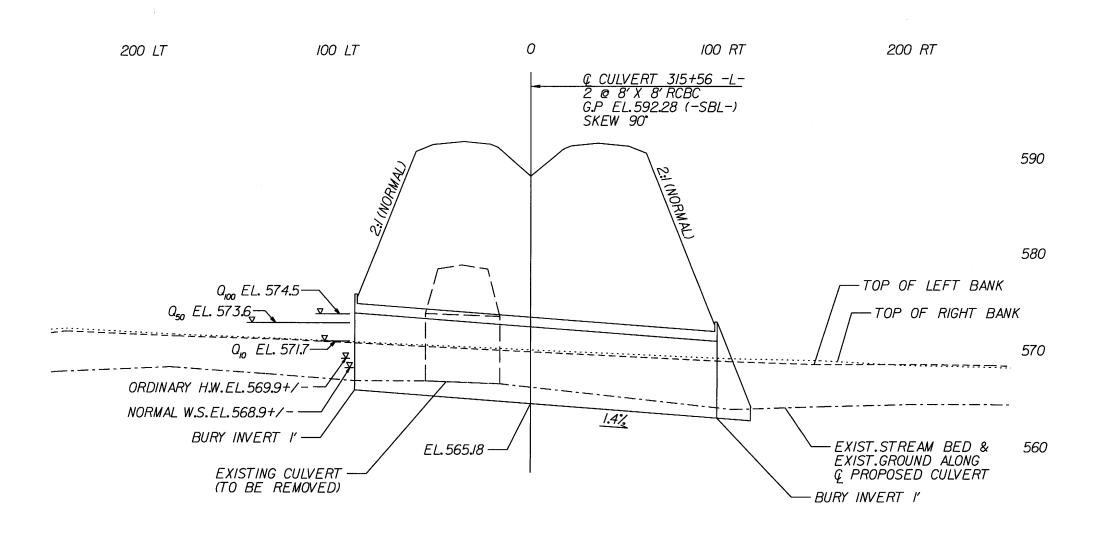
INCOMPLETE PLANS DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION

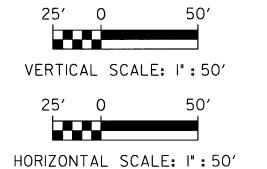




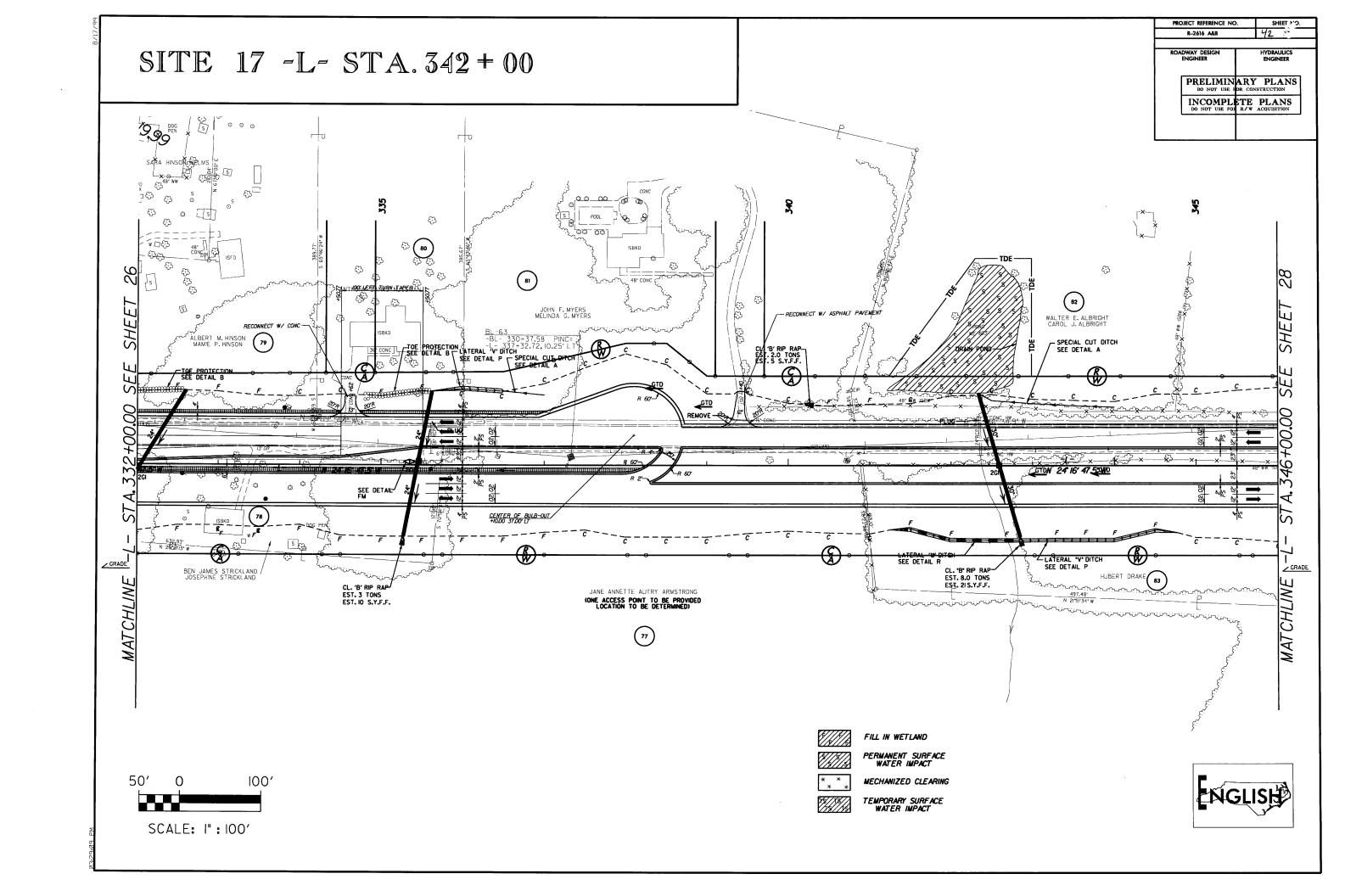
SITE 16 -L-STA 315 + 75

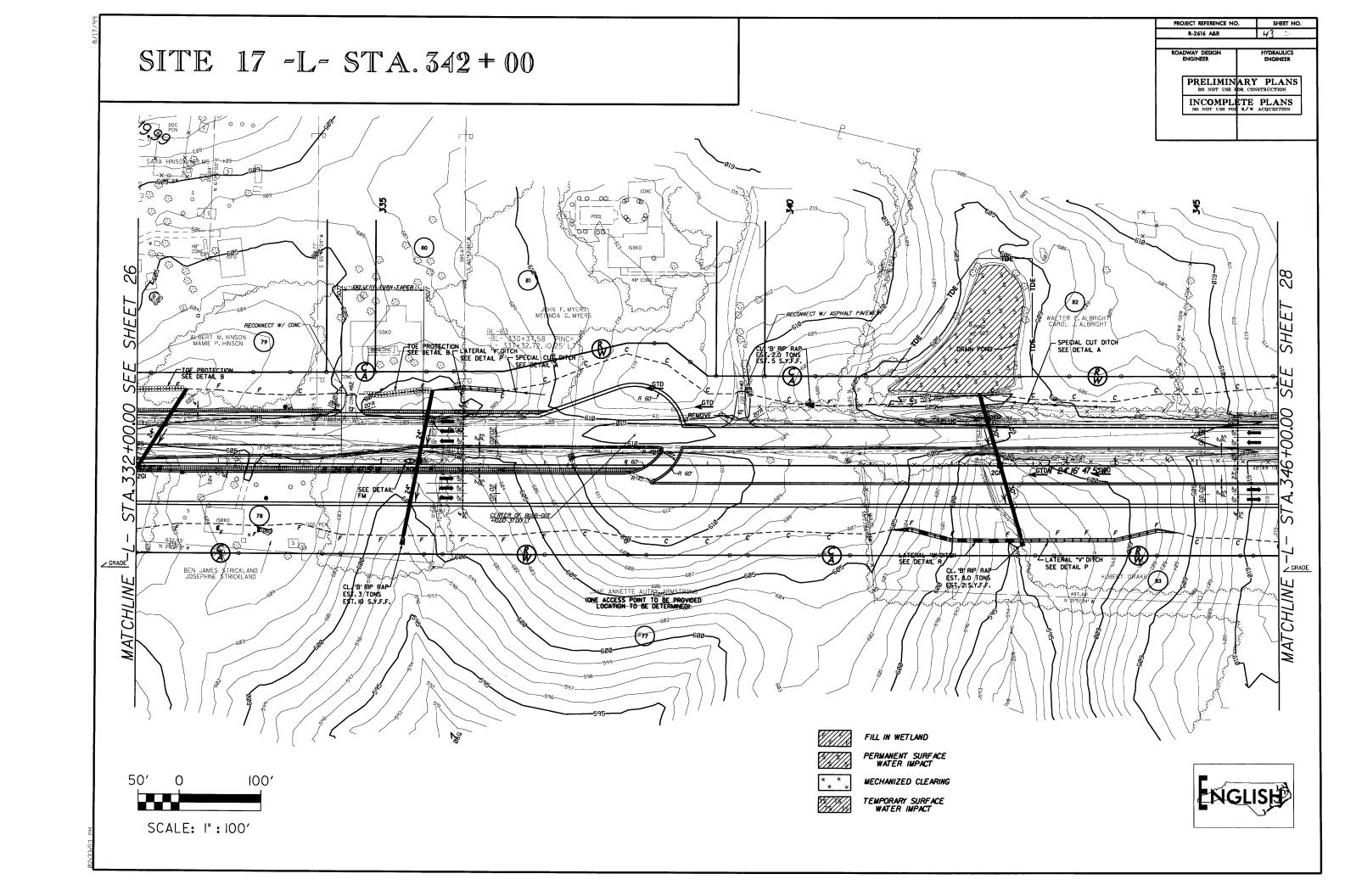
PROJECT REFERENCE NO	D. SHEFT NO
R-2616 A&B	41 200
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	HYDRAULICS ENGINEER
	ARY PLANS OR CONSTRUCTION
	ETE PLANS

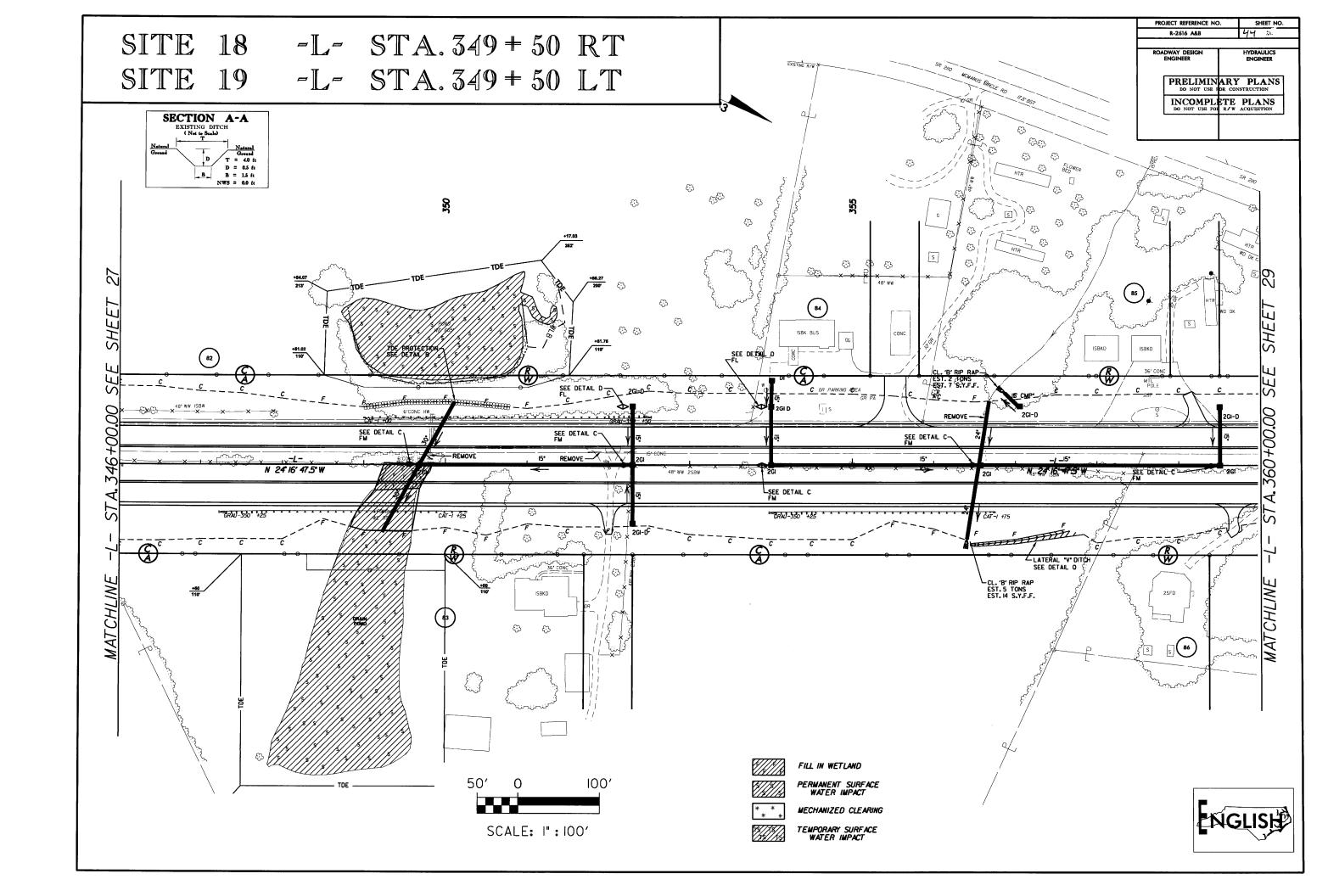


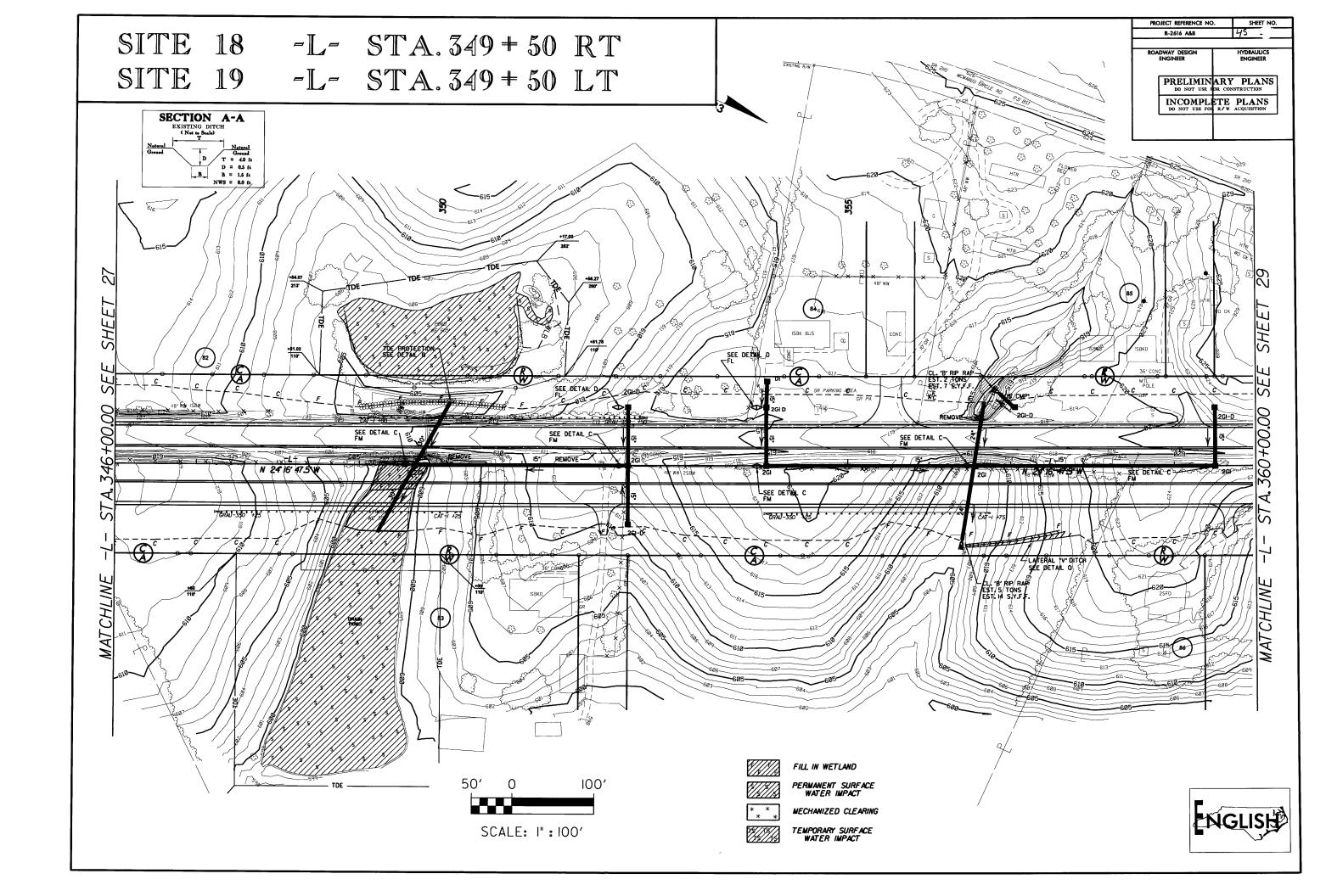


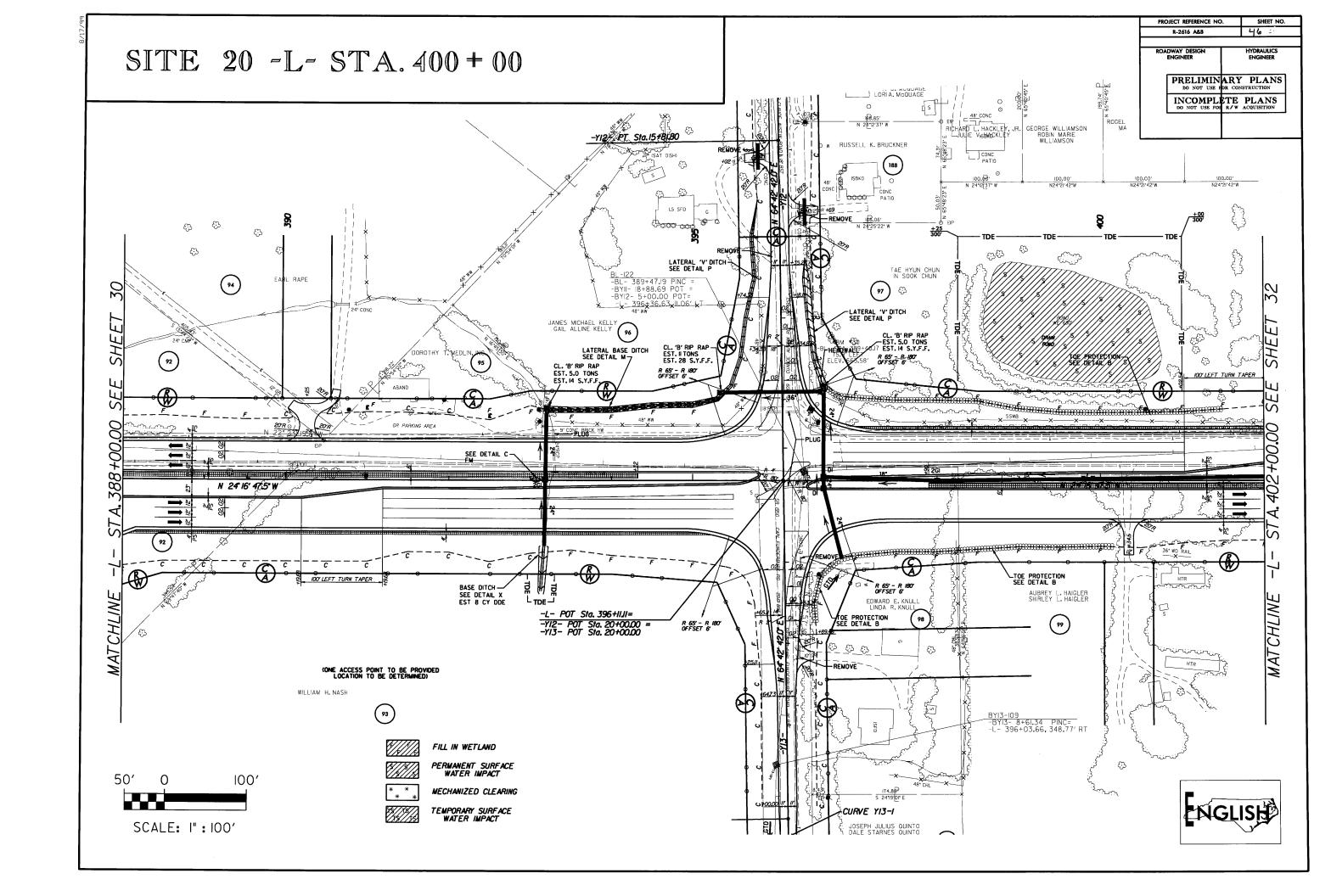


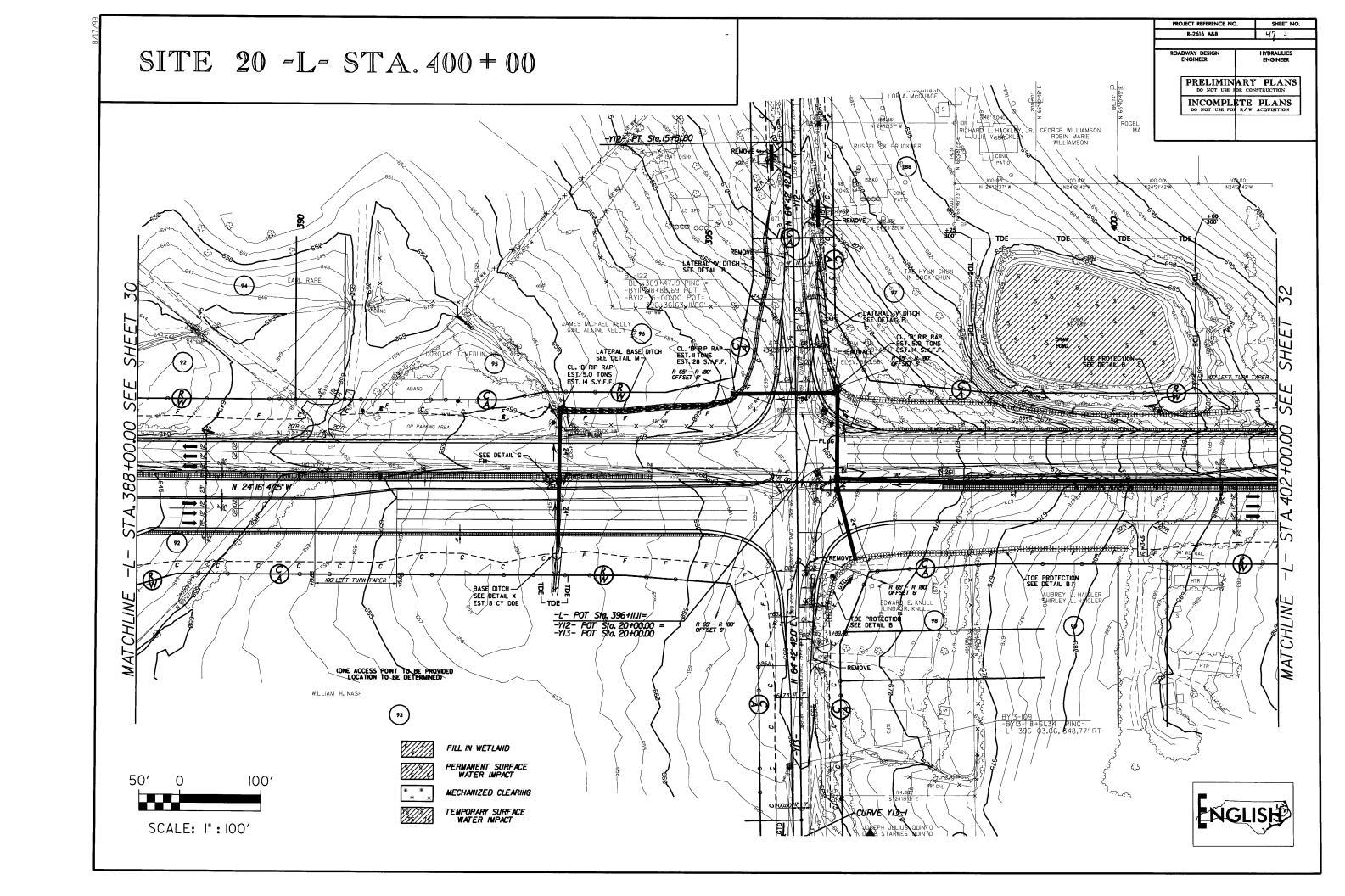


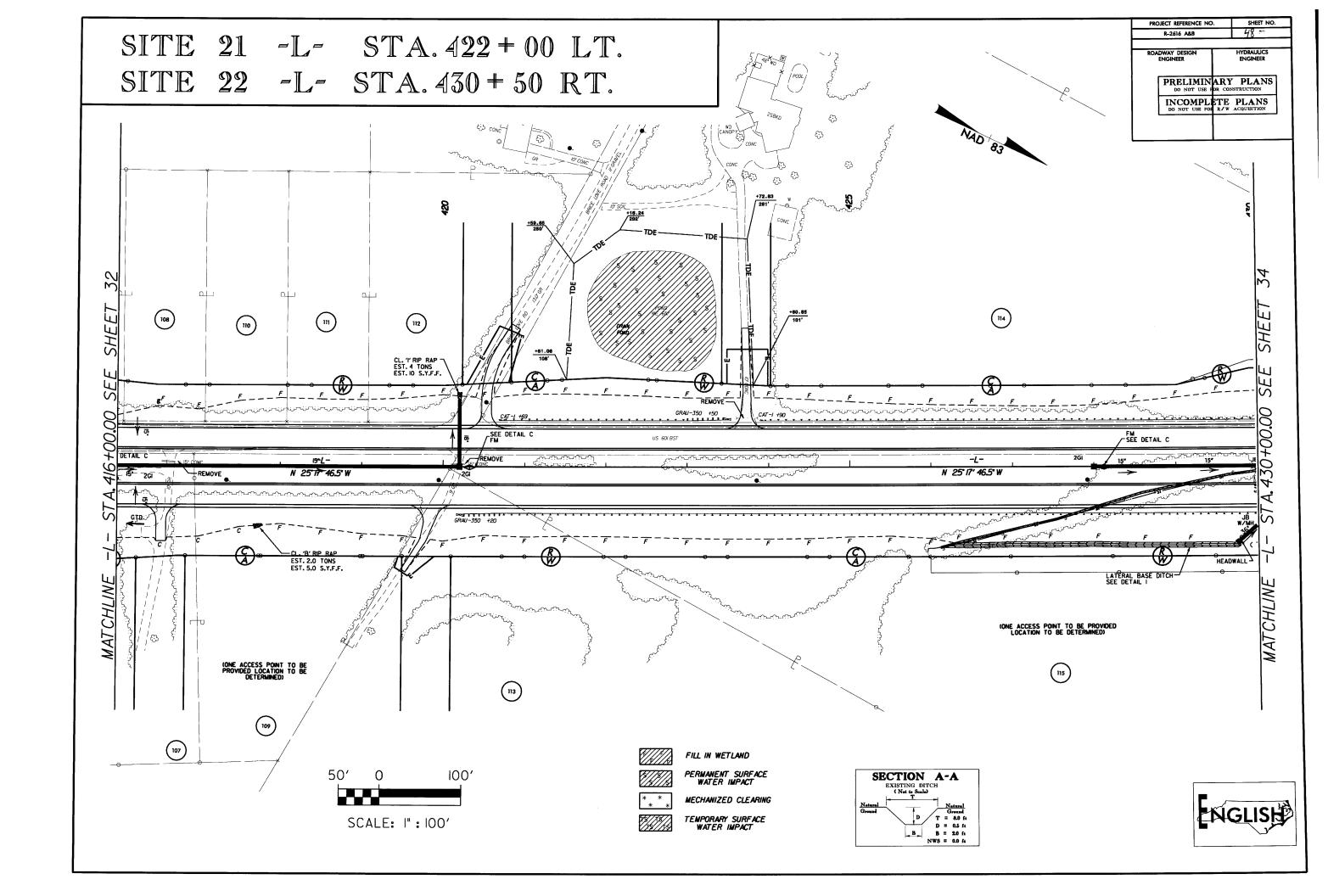


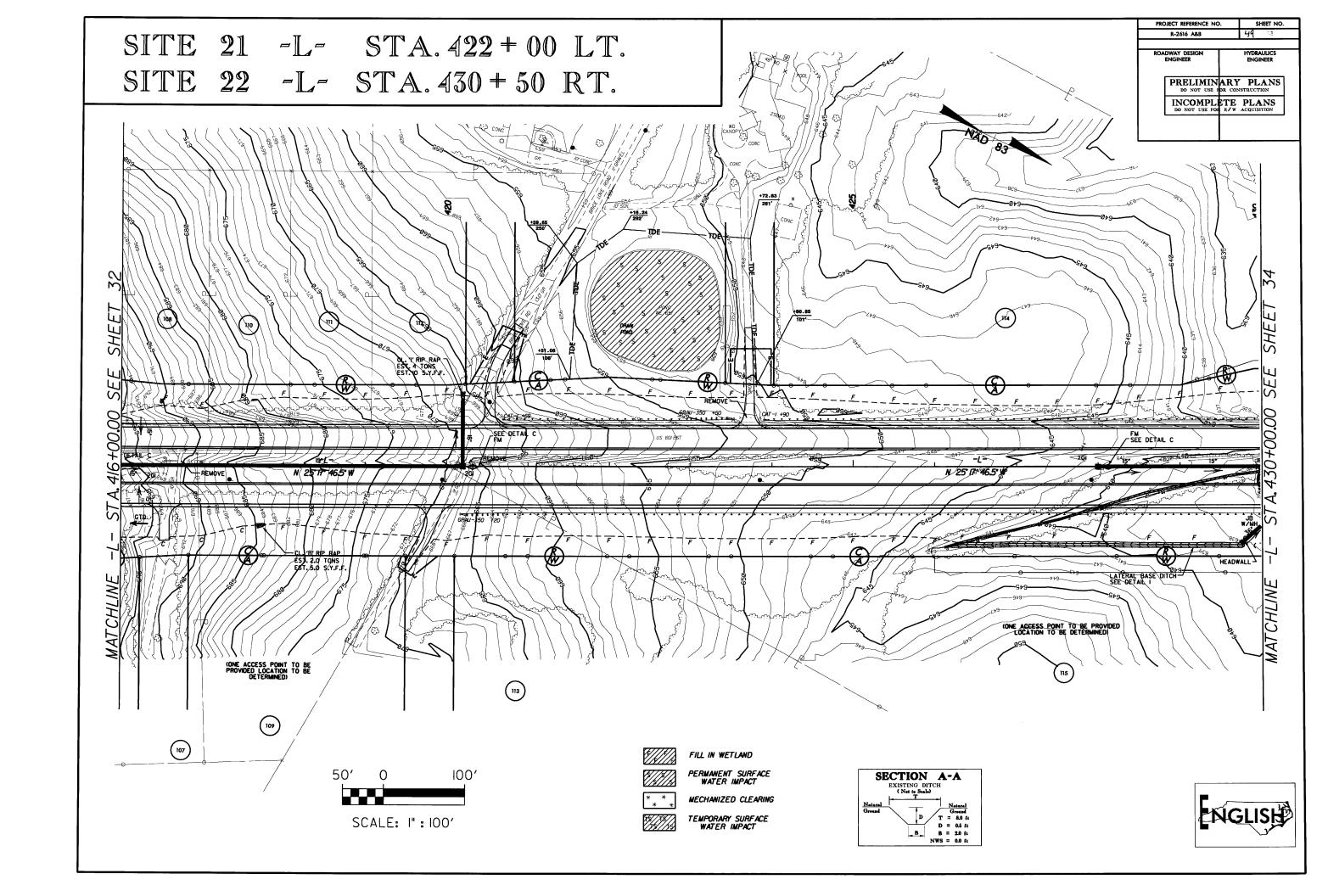


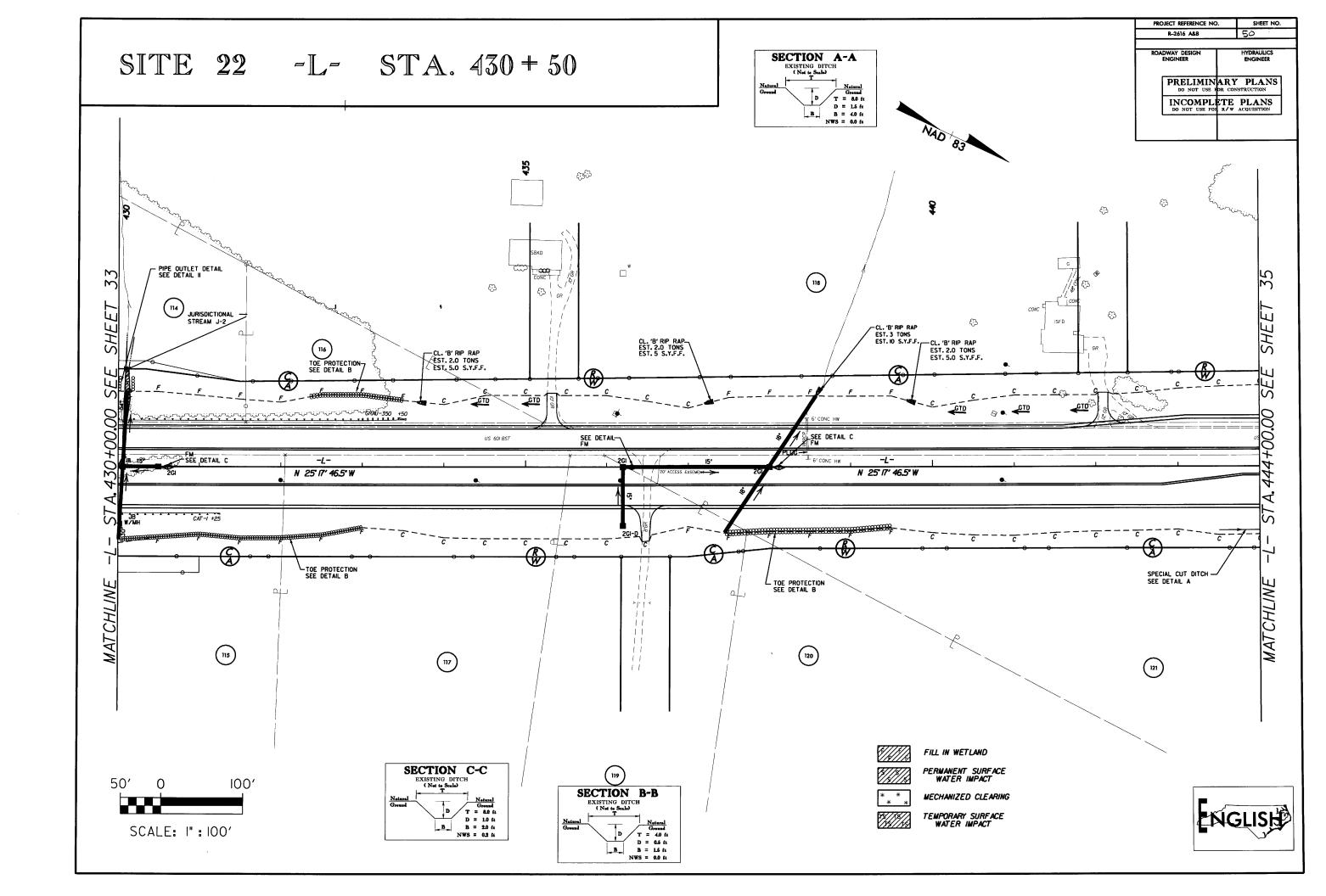


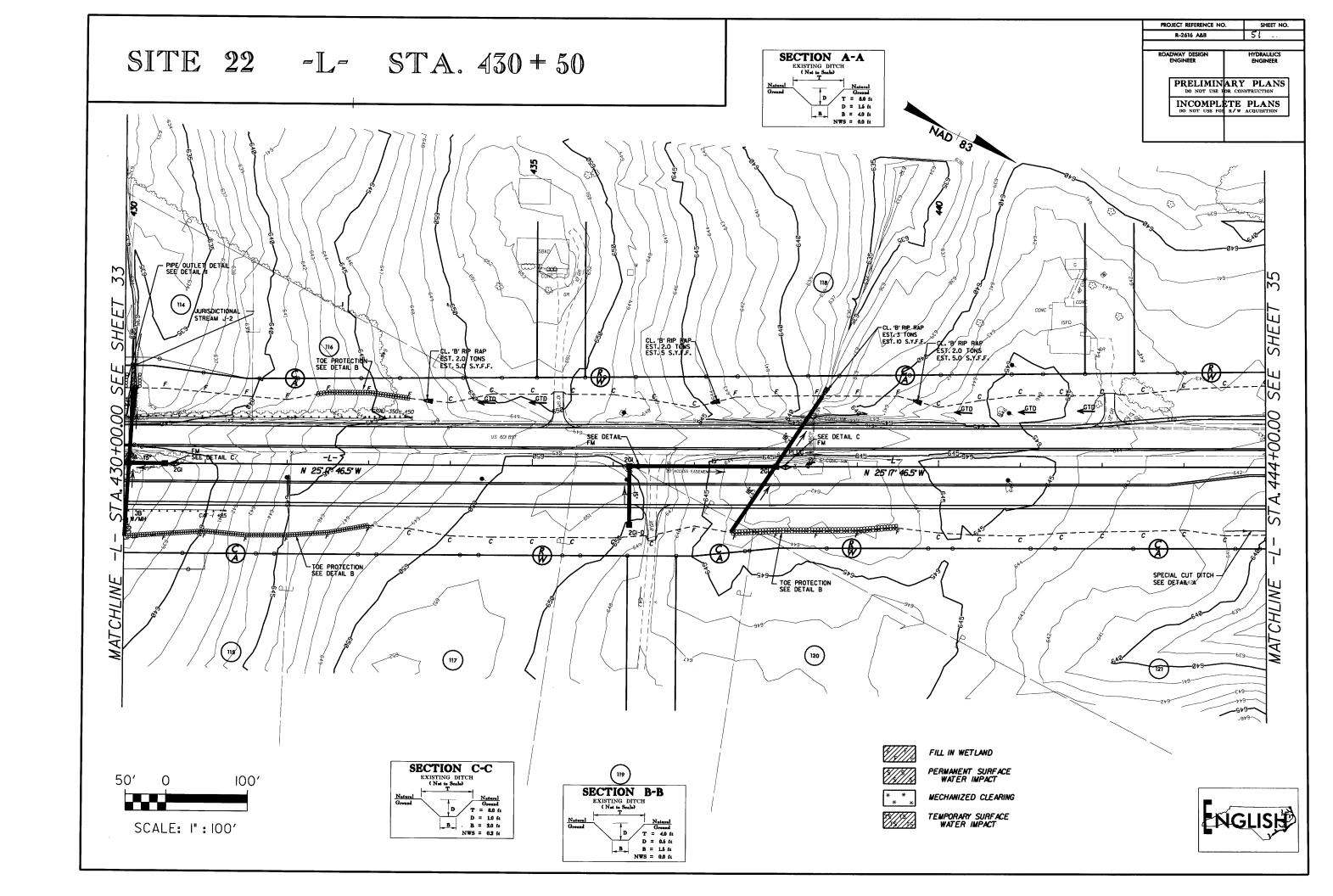


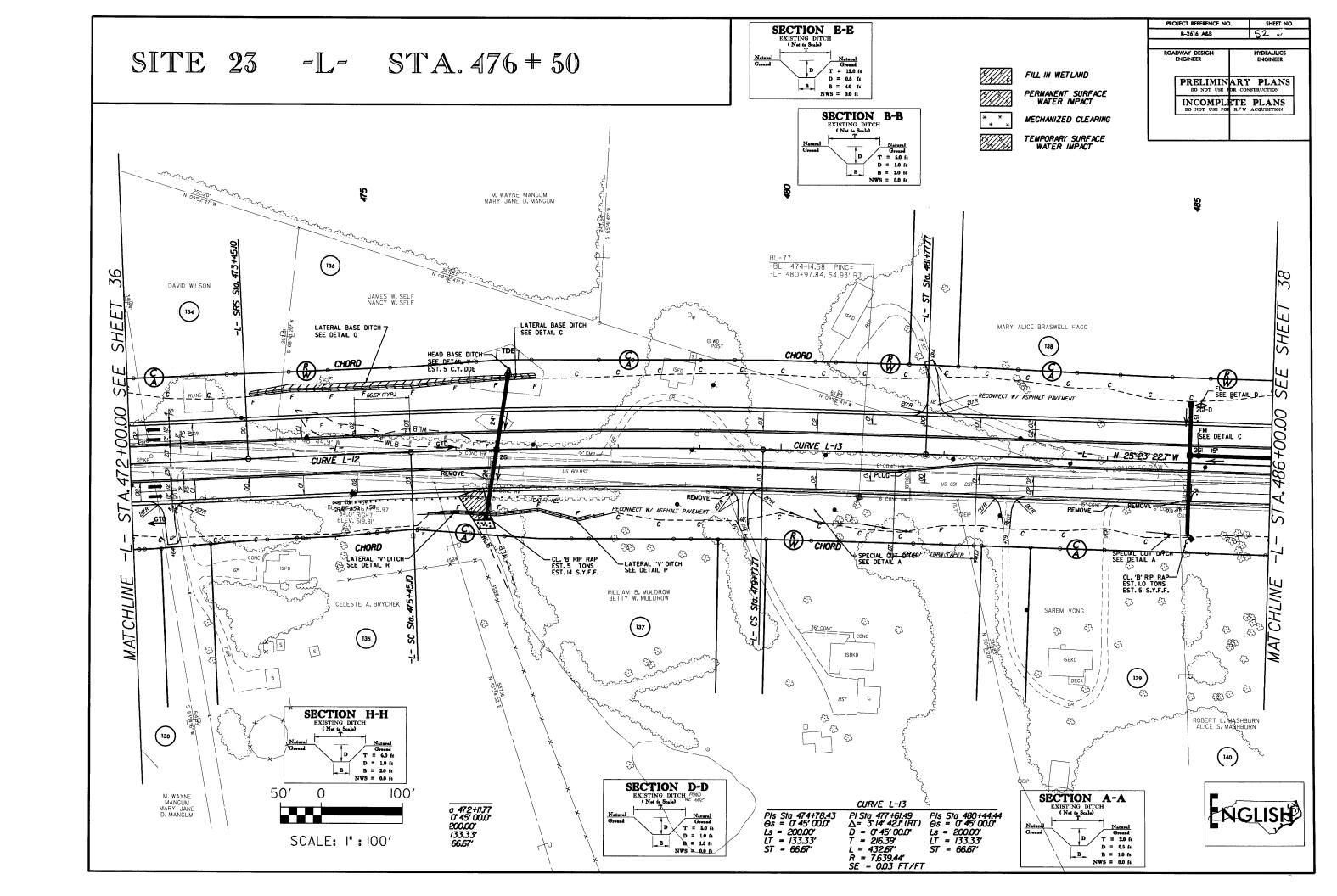


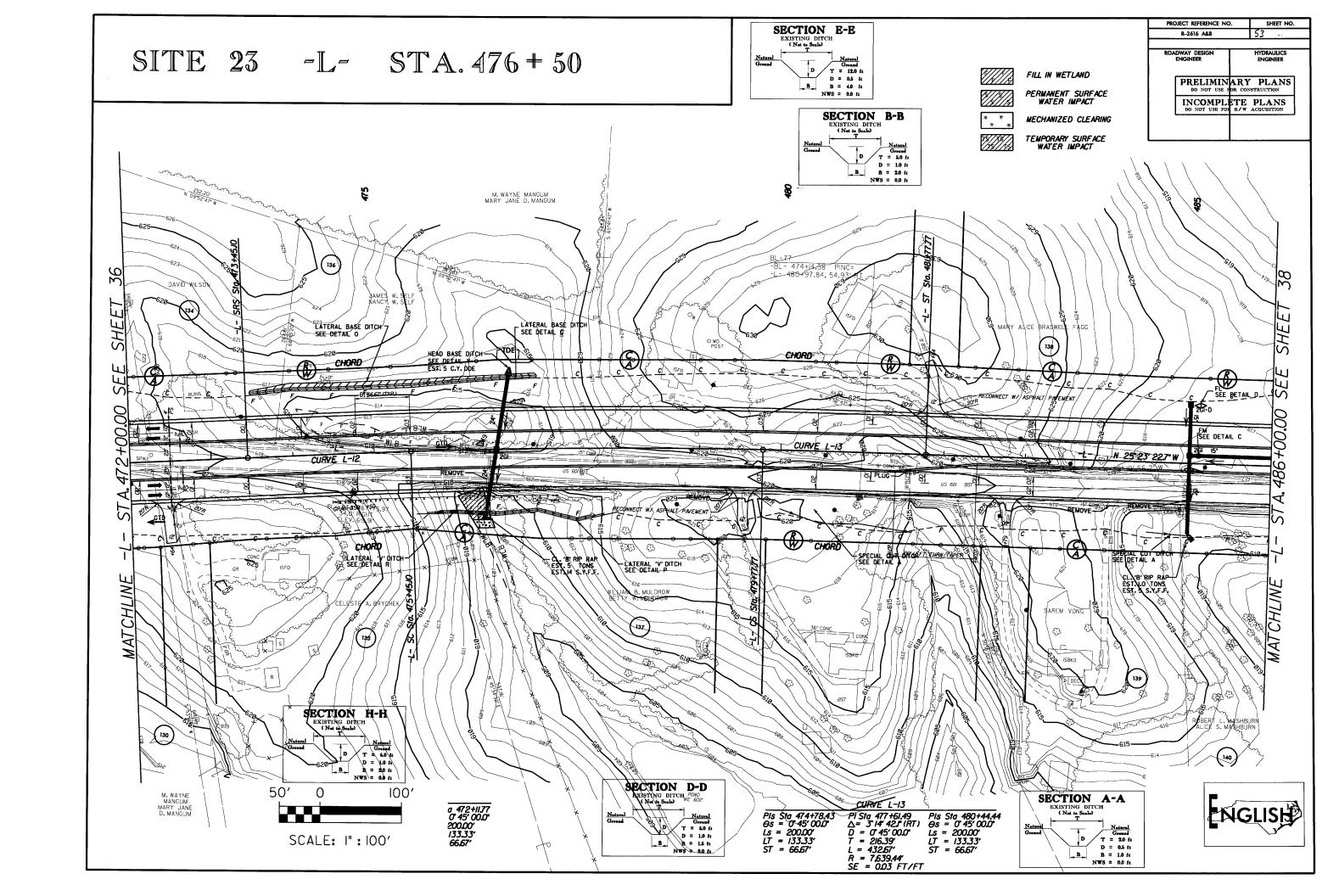


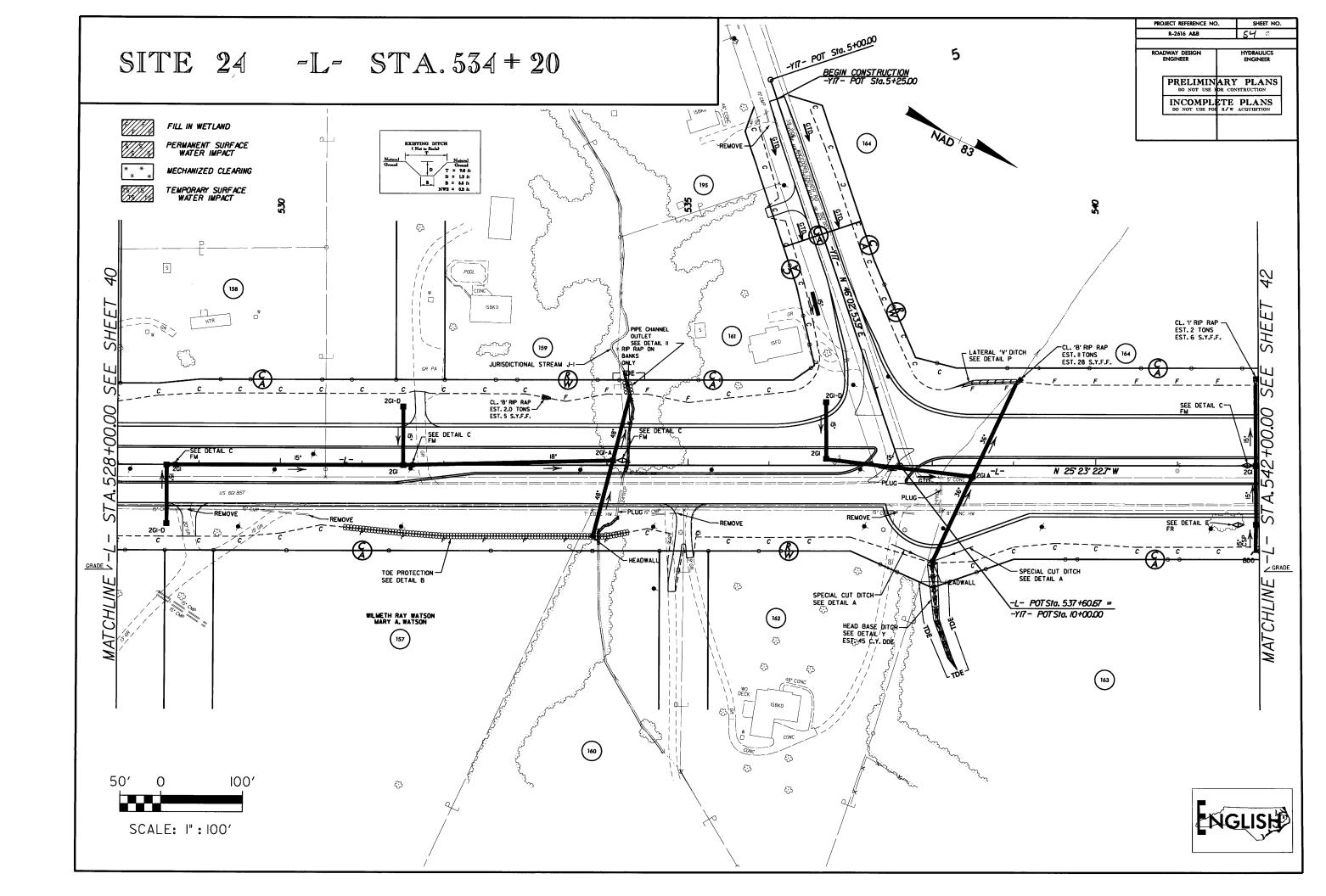


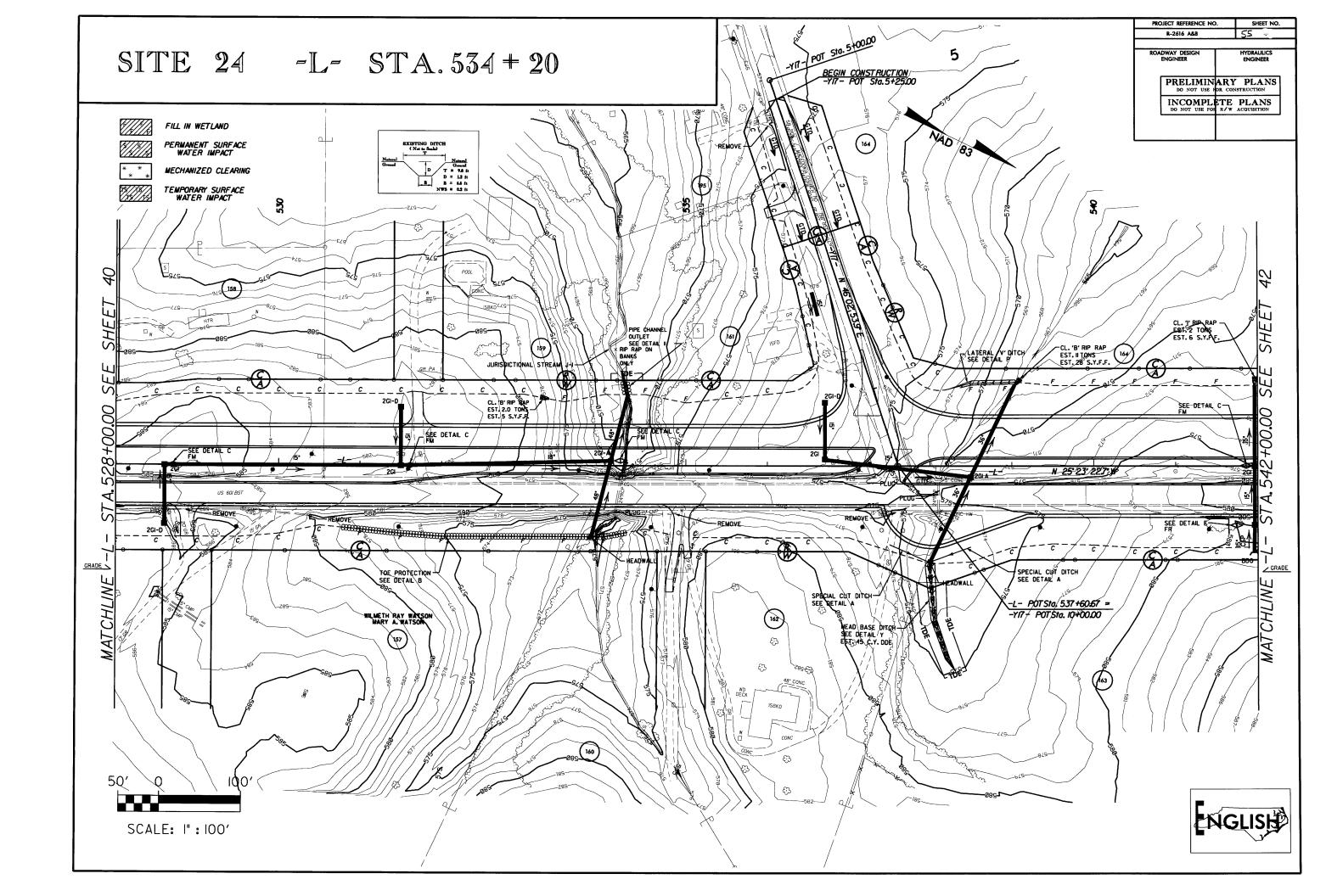


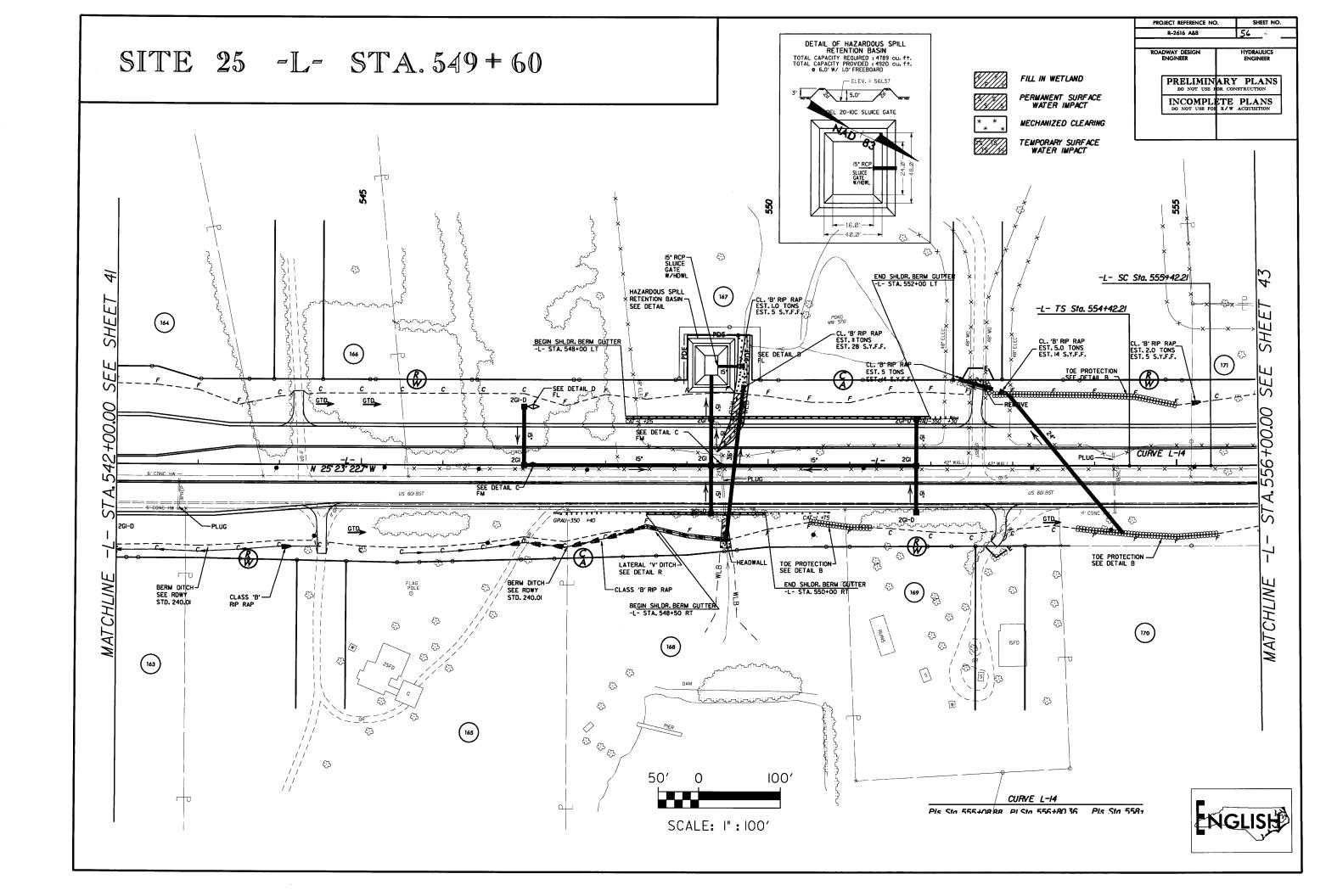


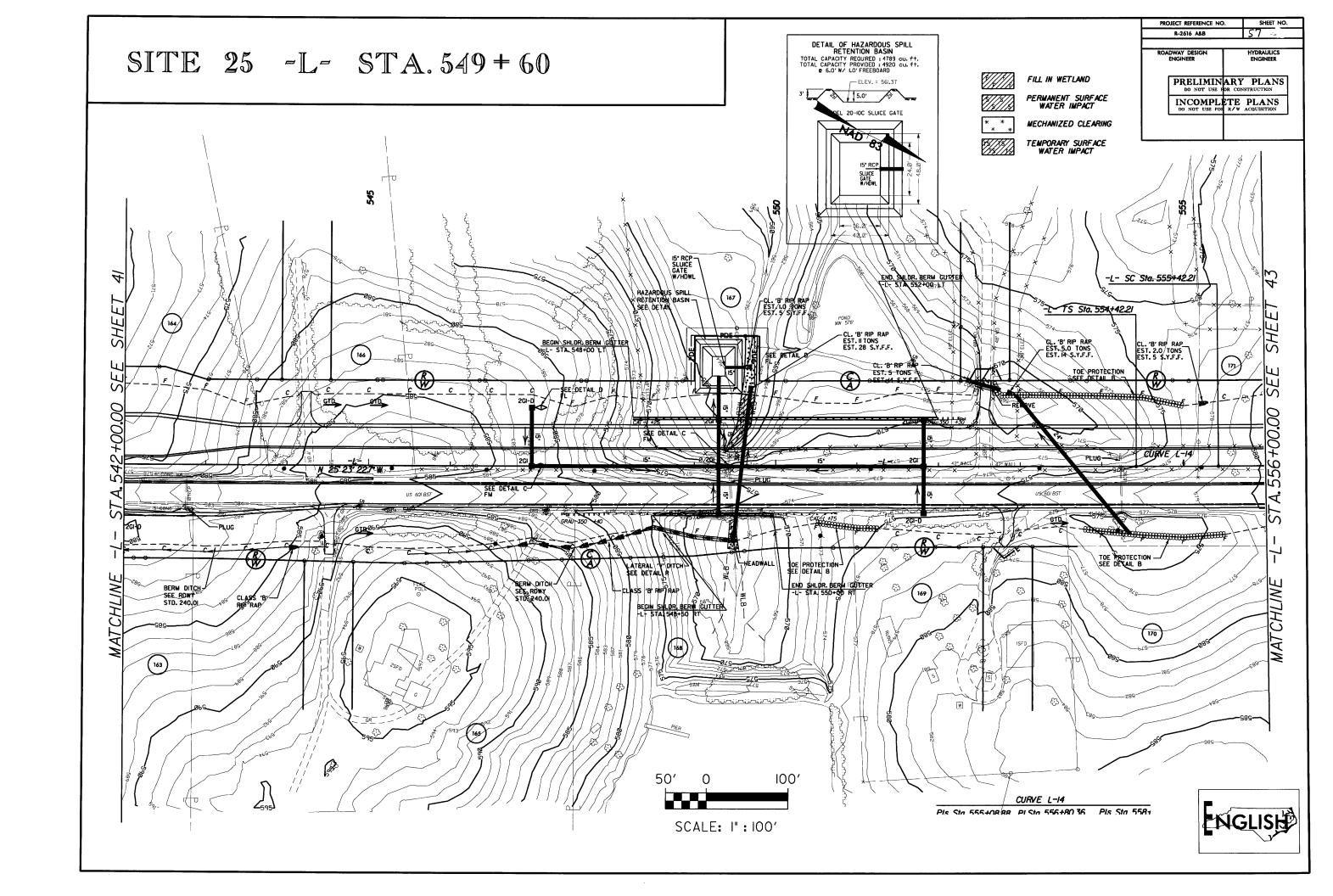


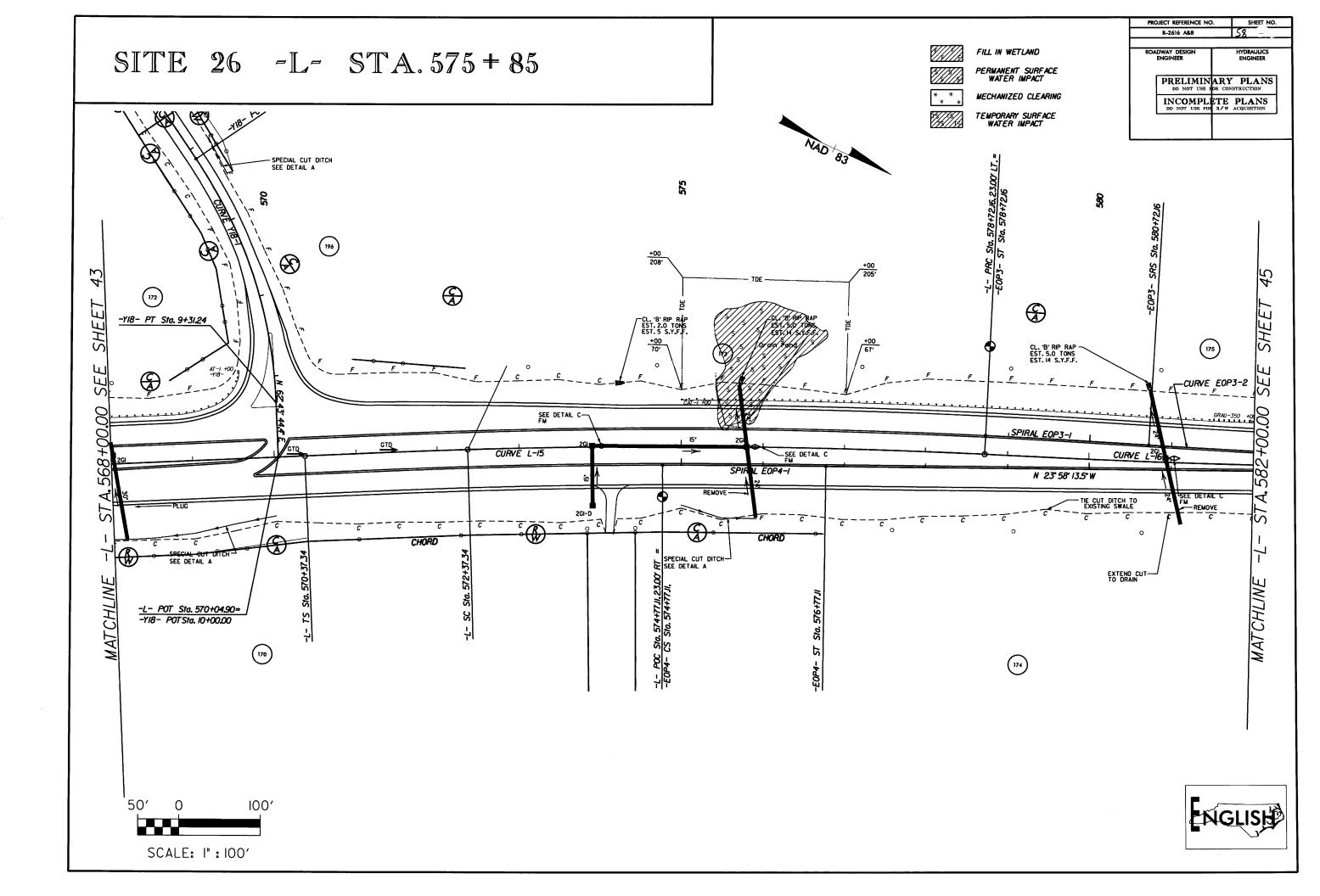


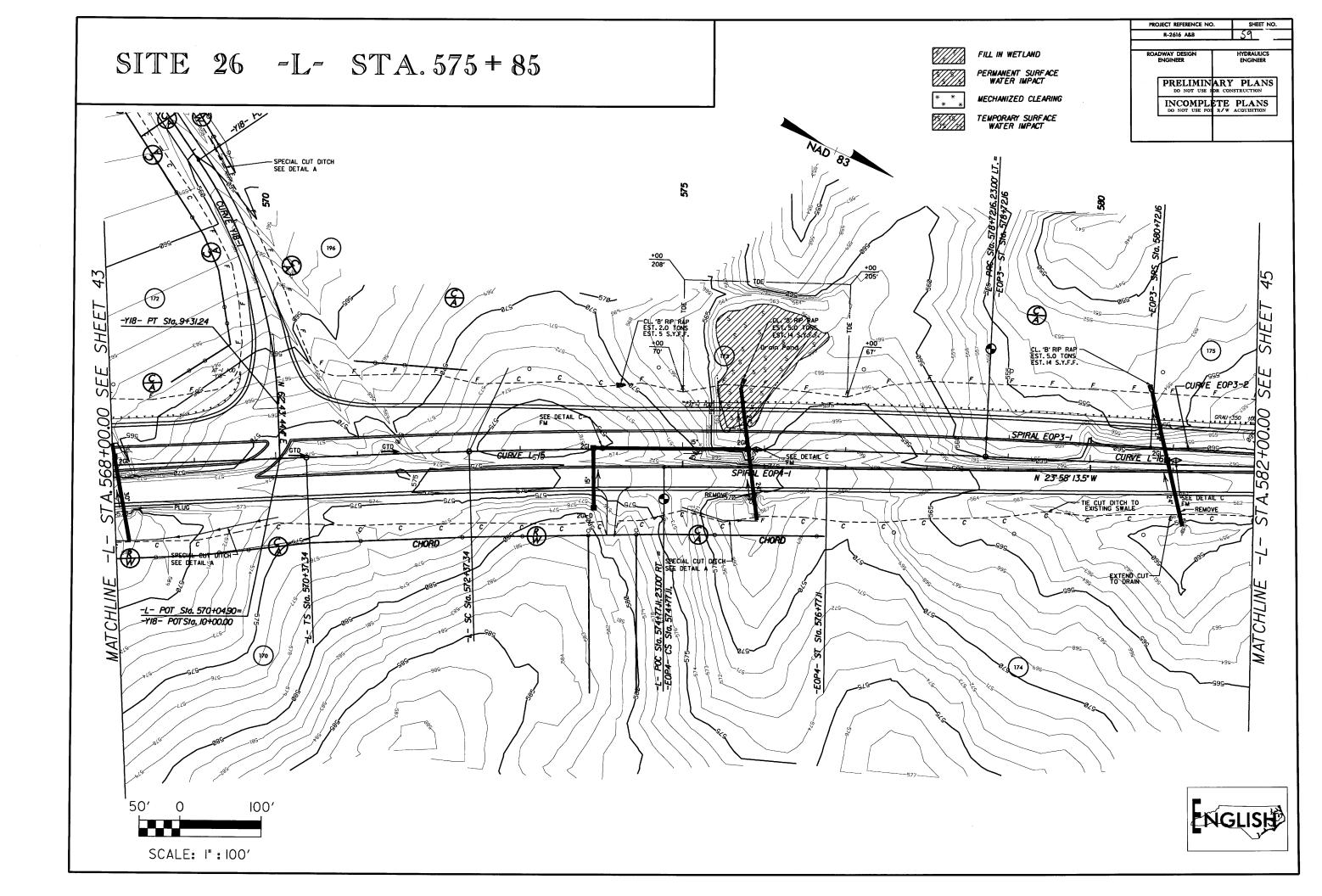


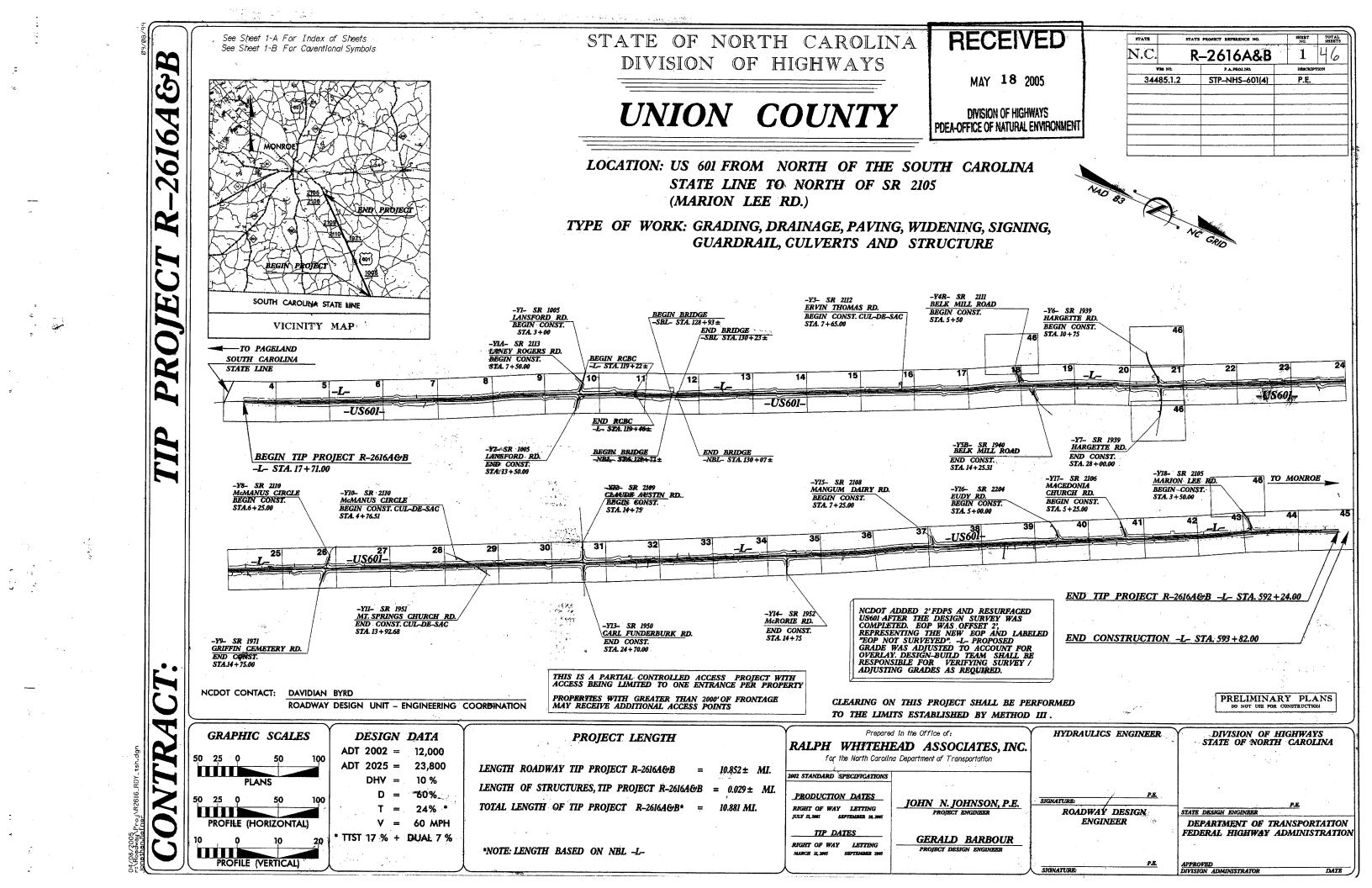












| SHEET NO. | SHEET NO. | R-2616A&B | /-B |

PRELIMINARY PLANS

*S.U.E = SUBSURFACE UTILITY ENGINEER

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

ROADS & RELATED ITEM	NS				BUILDINGS & UTHER C	ULIUKE
Edge of Pavement		MINOR		Recorded Water Line	Buildings	
Сигь		Head & End Wall	CONC HM	Designated Water Line (S.U.E.*)		
Prop. Slope Stakes Cut				The state of the s	 -	٠ سا
Prop. Slope Stakes Fill		Footbridge				\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Prop. Woven Wire Fence		Drainage Boxes		Designated Sanitary Sewer Force Main(S.U.E.*)ssss		i i
Prop. Chain Link Fence		Paved Ditch Gutter	LJ		-	
Prop. Barbed Wire Fence		ravea Diich Guiter		Recorded Gas Line		L
Prop. Wheelchair Ramp				Designated Gas Line (S.U.E.*)		
Curb Cut for Future Wheelchair Ramp		UTILITIES		Storm Sewerss_		<u> </u>
Exist. Guardrail		Exist. Pole		Recorded Power Line		
Prop. Guardrail		Exist. Power Pole		Designated Power Line (S.U.E.*)		
Equality Symbol	•	Prop. Power Pole	:··· 6	Recorded Telephone Cable	· ·	S.
Pavement Removal	•	Exist. Telephone Pole	i	Designated Telephone Cable (S.U.E.*)	_ Well	
		Prop. Telephone Pole	0-	Recorded U/G Telephone Conduit		&
RIGHT OF WAY	•	Exist. Joint Use Pole	-	Designated U/G Telephone Conduit (S.U.E.*)		
Baseline Control Point	♦	Prop. Joint Use Pole	~	Unknown Utility (S.U.E.*)		
Existing Right of Way Marker		Telephone Pedestal	L <u>.</u>	Recorded Television Cable	IUPUGKAPHY	;
Exist. Right of Way Line w/Marker	<u></u> -∆	U/G Telephone Cable Hand Hold	<u>_ n</u> ,	Designated Television Cable (S.U.E.*)	LOOSE JUNICE	
Prop. Right of Way Line with Proposed		Cable TV Pedestal U/G TV Cable Hand Hold			TIGITA SOFTACE	
RW Marker (Iron Pin & Cap)		U/G Power Cable Hand Hold	(H)	Recorded Fiber Optics Cable	Change in Roda Surface	
Prop. Right of Way Line with Proposed		Hydrant	CH	Designated Fiber Optics Cable (S.U.E.*)	Curb	
				Exist. Water Meter 0	Right of Way Symbol	
(Concrete or Granite) RW Marker	-	Satellite Dish Exist. Water Valve	···· <i>y</i>	U/G Test Hole (S.U.E.*)	Guard Post	
Exist. Control of Access Line		Sewer Clean Out	 Ĥ	Abandoned According to U/G Record	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Prop. Control of Access Line		Power Manhole	(P)	End of Information E.O.L	Paved Walk	
Exist. Easement Line	E	Telephone Booth		BOUNDARIES & PROPERTIES	Bridge	
Prop. Temp. Construction Easement Line		Cellular Telephone Tower	γ γ		Box Culvert or Tunnel)========
Prop. Temp. Drainage Easement Line	TDE	Water Manhole Light Pole	····· (W)	State Line	— Ferry	
Prop. Perm. Drainage Easement Line				County Line Township Line	Culvert	>
	PUE	H-Frame Pole		City Line		
HYDROLOGY		Power Line Tower 370	···· 🔀	Reservation Line		
stream or Body of Water		Pole with Base Gas Valve		Property Line		
liver Basin Buffer		Gas Meter	····	Property Line Symbol	Light House	x
flow Arrow		Telephone Manhole	···· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Exist. Iron Pin	VEGETATION	v
Disappearing Stream	. >	Power Transformer	···· (D)	Property Corner	Single Tree	&
ipring		Sanitary Sewer Manhole		Property Monument	Single Shrub	6
wamp Marsh		Storm Sewer Manhole		Property Number (23)	Hedge	
Shoreline		Tank; Water, Gas, Oil		Parcel Number (23)		
alls, Rapids		Water Tank With Legs	\ \	Fence LineX	-X	
rop Lateral, Tail, Head Ditches	₹ FLON	Traffic Signal Junction Box		Existing Welland Doorladiles		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fiber Optic Splice Box		High Quality Wetland Boundary	Vineyard	VINEYARD
STRUCTURES	**	Television or Radio Tower	···· × × × .	Medium Quality Wetland Boundaries		
MAJOR		Utility Power Line Connects to Traffic Signal Lines Cut Into the Pavement	4.5	Low Quality Wetland Boundaries		++++++
ridge, Tunnél, or Box Culvert	CONC	Signal Lines Col lino line rayement	<u>-</u>	Proposed Wetland Boundaries	DD Cimmal Milamasi	CSX TRANSPORTATION O MILEPOST 35
Bridge Wing Wall, Head Wall		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*	Existing Endangered Plant Boundaries		MLEPOST 35
and End Wall	CONC WW[EPB		SWITCH

